

THE TIMES

Laurens van der Post:
Last liner from the Cape, page 6

Concorde gets right to continue flying in America

16 Concorde already built or under construction were given the right yesterday to continue flying in the United States. But a Washington announcement said that the right would be subject to local "non-discriminatory rules". The lucrative services to New York thus be denied to Concorde until the court dispute is settled.

An by New York still awaits court ruling

Federal Government concorde permission to continue flying in the United States, provided that it meet noise standards set at airports. The provision does not apply to Dulles airport, which is controlled by the Government and which has been using for 16 months.

Brock Adams, the Secretary of Transportation, announced this morning that wide choice of regulations for supersonic air routes (SSTs) were being made available to New York, and other SSTs, including

Seattle, Others, including Newark, New Jersey, which wants Concorde, would have to go through an elaborate procedure involving submitting an "environmental impact statement" of Concorde's effects there.

Briff Airways is considering using Concorde on its South American routes and would begin with Concorde flights between New York and Dallas. Dallas has granted Concorde from the beginning, and when the definitive Noise Regulations are issued next year, Briff will apply only to the 16 Concordes already in service or under construction.

Briff Airways and the Russian airline have agreed to fly their aircraft to the Russian Air Force in trying to get Concorde to New York.

San Francisco: Concorde will not be allowed to land at San Francisco airport "because it does not and cannot meet our anti-noise requirements," Mr George Moscone, the Mayor, said today.

New York: Opponents of Concorde said little had been changed. They would redouble efforts to keep it out of Kennedy airport and coordinate their campaign with other cities.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Mr Marcel Cailleau, the French Transport Minister, said today, it was "admissible" for the United States Government to limit Concorde landing rights to the 16 craft now operating or under construction.

"This decision necessitates an intervention by the French and British Governments," M. Cailleau said.—UPI.

Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent, writes: The encouraging news from Washington came in the same week that a virtual death sentence on the manufacturing side of the Concorde project was passed in London by the all-party Public Accounts Committee of Parliament. Their view was that no further Concorde should be made beyond the 16 authorized, the last of which is almost complete. Five Concorde remain unsold, with an asking price for each of around £50m.

What Mr Adams's ruling could do is to help the sale of these five, to airlines such as Transair, which have already taken out options to buy. When that happens, the two

airlines have taken the

city to court over its

ability to convert the

aircraft to the new noise

standard. If the Port Authority

issues noise rules, Con-

cord will have to comply with

Port Authority has al-

ways avoided doing so because a proportion of the air-

plane is already using Kennedy

noise as the Concorde

is not yet certified to the

new standard. The draft noise

standard will be issued here

week, will be the subject

of much dispute before they are

fully promulgated, sometime

year. In answer to the criticism

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interest rates down quickly

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Mr Carter to visit eight capitals in 11 days

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Sept. 23

President Carter will visit eight countries in four continents in an 11-day tour later this month. He will leave Washington on November 22 for Canada and Brazil, cross the Atlantic to Lagos on the next flight, and then fly on to Delhi where he will spend two days. He will stop briefly in Teheran on November 29 and fly to Paris where he will spend one day. He will double back to Warsaw on December 1 and return to Washington by way of Brussels.

This is a notable fence-mending expedition. Relations were very seriously marred in Brazil by the President's early statements on human rights and the coming visit will make ample amends.

India was always cool towards the United States and often hostile during the Gandhi years, and Mr Carter's visit to Delhi may mark a sharp tilt away from Pakistan and towards India.

Relations with Nigeria deteriorated markedly while Dr Kissinger was in charge of American foreign policy.

Airlines will be allowed to apply to use Concorde at a number of other American airports, including Dallas-Fort Worth, Miami, Philadelphia, Boston and Seattle. Others, including Newark, New Jersey, which wants Concorde, would have to go through an elaborate procedure involving submitting an "environmental impact statement" of Concorde's effects there.

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These widely expected cuts were announced yesterday by Mr Ralph Stow, chairman of the Building Societies Association, who also predicted a substantial improvement in the net inflow of funds into the movement for September.

It is this sudden upsurge in net receipts, which are expected to be in the order of £425m compared with only £302m in August, which persuaded building society leaders to change the movement's interest rate structure.

Mr Stow pointed out that last the BSA met as it normally did in the second week of the month, the most likely outcome would have been to postpone taking an interest rate decision until October.

Since then, however, MRS has come down further, this time accompanied by a reduction in bank deposit rates—now down to 3 per cent. And even a reduction in the building society investment rate from 6.7 to 6 per cent equivalent to a before-tax yield of 9.09 per cent for the basic-rate taxpayer, still leaves the building society return "highly competitive," as Mr Stow acknowledged.

Mr Stow denied yesterday that there had been any pressure from the Government to lower the mortgage interest rate. But he did say that the Government was expecting a change in rates and "would have been perturbed had there not been one."

In answer to the criticism that societies do not bring interest rates down quickly enough, he said the movement

was bringing them down as effect immediately for new purchasers and from October 1 for existing borrowers, will mean a saving of 7.5p per month for each £1,000 of a 25-year mortgage. This amounts to a saving before tax relief, of £6.03 a month for someone with a loan of £5,000.

The reduction, which takes



Members of The King's Troop, The Royal Horse Artillery, in London yesterday with Falabella horses from Argentina. The horses, 27 and 27½ in high, are bound for a Norfolk wildlife park.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Mortgage interest at 4-year low as societies cut rate to 9½%

By Margaret Stone

Mortgage interest is to be cut by one point to 9½ per cent—the lowest it has been since mid-1978 while the rate paid to building society investors will drop 0.7 point to 6 per cent.

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No curb on pay claims, TGWU members told

By Paul Roulstone

Labour Editor

The Transport and General Workers' Union yesterday called on the Government to abandon its commitment to the 10 per cent limit on increases in earnings, and gave its negotiators freedom to claim whatever they want when current pay agreements end.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the union, who led an unsuccessful assault on the 12-month rule at the Trades Union Congress earlier this month, said his executive would now abide by the gradual expiry of phase two of the incomes policy. But as each pay deal comes up for renewal, union officials and shop stewards will be free to ask for any wage rise, to last for a duration of their choice.

The situation is vastly improved for employers, who are saying they ought to be able to negotiate freely with the unions within the framework of their own company. And if employers and unions are increasing wages, speaking with the same voice, this should influence the Government," he said. "We are not seeking confrontation or conflict. We are seeking to persuade the Government that this is a sensible approach to make."

The TGWU leader, recognized as the main architect of the social contract, hopes the Government will change course and get rid of the last vestiges of pay control this winter. He expects this to be the policy of the TUC general council in policing the orderly return to free collective bargaining.

Mr Jones also stated that settlements concluded at the expiry of each phase two agreement will not necessarily have to run for a year. The 12-month rule, he made clear, relates only to settlements reached before August 1 last.

The decision by the transport

workers to unleash the bargaining power of the country's largest union sets a tableau for conflict in industry and the public services, though the TGWU leader insists that this is not what he wants.

The Government is holding fast to its guidelines, which prevent local authority employers, the nationalized industries and the Civil Service from granting earnings increases in excess of 10 per cent, which means in practice that basic pay improvements will have to wait until pay agreements end.

A week ago the union officially called off its work-to-rule and accepted the phase two offer, but asked to negotiate for more money and other benefits. It suggested a bonus productivity scheme based on its calculation that London undertakers have reduced their staff by two hundred or 9 per cent over the past two years.

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HOME NEWS

Dr Owen emphasizes need to keep defence commitment

Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, opened a large new frigate compass at Britain's biggest naval base in his constituency, of Plymouth, Devonport, yesterday, just a day after the publication of a report by a Labour Party study group urging defence cuts of £1,800m.

The Foreign Secretary said it was easy to think that because of years of peace, defence spending could be lightly discarded. "Even at the end of the Second World War all governments, whether Labour or Conservative, have given recognition that the defence of this country and our contribution to the alliance is an essential part of our national security, of our foreign policy and with it part of our overall national policy."

Defence was an important British industry, he said. It made an essential contribution not only to the defence of the country but also to employment, export earnings and to the overall economy. Thatcher criticism: Defence cuts suggested by the Labour Party study group would leave Britain with "no defence to speak of", Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition said yesterday.

After visiting the RAF station at Kinloss, Grampian, where she inspected a Numbered aircraft, Mrs Thatcher said the "disgraceful" proposals by the study group would mean "giving up defending our way of life".

She said she was encouraged by defence ministers saying

they wanted nothing to do with the report and that it did not represent Labour Party policy. "But the fact is that these same ministers rely on the same group of backbenchers for getting almost all their policies through."

"The revealing thing is that what is a large part of the Labour Party is thinking and what they would like to put into operation. Is it what they would put into operation if they got back into power next time, when they would have fewer moderates and far more extreme left-wingers?"

She said the Tories must win the next election because "it must never be said that Britain is the first country to let down its partners in the Nato alliance".

Asked if she would increase defence spending if she became Prime Minister, she replied: "I believe the last two cuts have taken us below the critical level necessary to defend this country properly. These two cuts must be restored. When we had reached rock-bottom, the last two cuts must be restored."

Asked where a Conservative government would find the money to increase defence spending, Mrs Thatcher replied: "It is only out of expansion that you can get extra expenditure. But at the moment we, I believe, would have to switch some, if need be, to see that our defences are properly looked after."

Britain has been reducing expenditure in some fields, and she believed that more cuts could be made to assist defence.

Tories challenged again on trade-union policy

By Paul Rousledge
Labour Editor

Mr Jack Jones yesterday intervened for the second time in the "difference of emphasis" in the Conservative Party over the role of the unions and 100 per cent membership. He came down in favour of the closed shop "where a majority of workers fit it".

The Transport and General Workers' Union general secretary said Conservative leaders had not responded to his first challenge on industrial relations last week, and he deplored the apparent disunity among the Tories over how they would live with the unions if returned to office.

Mr Jones, looking far from dismayed at the disarray among Mrs Thatcher's political New Right, told a press conference after the quarterly meeting of his union's executive: "We regret that many political leaders and many industrialists who support the Conservative Party and the CBI have not used their best endeavours to sup-

port the Grunwick dispute.

Making some banter about whether Mr James Prior, Sir Keith Joseph or Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, was the official Tory spokesman on industrial relations, he said: "I would like to ask Sir Geoffrey personally, will he try to persuade Mr Ward and Grunwick to accept the Scarmar recommendations? He knows very well the benefits of trade unionism and I am asking him to help to resolve this outstanding difficulty."

Mr Jones disclosed that Sir Geoffrey had previously acted as a solicitor for the TGWU, and his father, a tinplate worker, had been a member of the union.

On the issue of compulsory union membership, he added: "I believe that the closed shop should apply where a majority of workers wish it. I am not one of those who advocate an employer imposing a closed shop, as some do, to introduce their particular union to their workpeople."

Grunwick fight to go on, union leader says

By Robert Parker

The Grunwick strike committee, who represent the remaining 91 of the 130 people dismissed by the film processing company 13 months ago, declared yesterday that even if their union accepted defeat they would not give up.

There would be attempts to organize further mass picketing and to persuade members of unions in the public services to take unofficial action by blocking essentials such as post and electricity to the north London company.

The committee was responding to a report in *The Times* yesterday that the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apec) is preparing to accept defeat because the legal tactics available to it are not effective.

Mr Roy Graham, the union's general secretary, said yesterday that *The Times* report was "wild speculation". He said the plans of action drawn up by Apec and the TUC,

which concentrates on blocking supplies rather than services, would go ahead "at least until the end of this year".

Mr Graham also denied that there was no pressure on Apec from the Government, through the TUC, to do something that would damage Labour's chances in a general election. Nor was it true that European unions were refusing to cooperate with attempts to block supplies.

Mr Jack Dromey, the secretary of the Brent Trades Council, which has been advising the strikers, said that any settlement with Grunwick would provoke a massive response from many sections of the trade union movement.

"Whether *The Times* report is accurate or not, and many people think it might well be, it will be used because it may damage Apec's true position. Many people think the tactics it is planning are not strong enough."

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Letters page 13

Constituency leader angered by allegations

By Peter Stratford

Mr Neville Beale, chairman of Chelsea Conservative Association, complained yesterday that he had been "fingered" as the First Mardoner in the present attempt by right-wingers to dislodge Mr Nicholas Scott, MP for Kensington and Chelsea.

They wanted nothing to do with the report and that it did not represent Labour Party policy.

"But the fact is that these same ministers rely on the same group of backbenchers for getting almost all their policies through."

"The revealing thing is that what is a large part of the Labour Party is thinking and what they would like to put into operation. Is it what they would put into operation if they got back into power next time, when they would have fewer moderates and far more extreme left-wingers?"

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Port of the Grunwick inquiry into the Grunwick dispute.

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On the issue of compulsory union membership, he added: "I believe that the closed shop should apply where a majority of workers wish it. I am not one of those who advocate an employer imposing a closed shop, as some do, to introduce their particular union to their workpeople."

He was unwilling to say where he stood on the readoption of Mr Scott. But he agreed that he was intellectually on the right of the Conservative Party, that he was out of sympathy with Mr Scott on many points, and that his statement to the selection committee last Monday could be seen as balanced against Mr Scott.

The main points he raised then were Mr Scott's separation from his wife and subsequent divorce, his business associations, his position on the left wing of the party, and accusations that he had neglected the constituency.

Yesterday Mr Beale said that he did not regard any one of those points as being more important than the others because different people took different views of them.

As for himself, he thought it was "alarming" that Mr Scott should be vulnerable in several areas.

Letters page 13

Airport repairs decision is postponed

A decision on closing Ringway airport, Manchester, for runway repairs and lengthening has been deferred until after publication of the White Paper on British airports.

It was planned to close the airport for two months in 1979. The final decision was to have been taken at a meeting of the airport authority next Friday.

Greater Manchester Council denied any disagreement over the runway issue with Manchester City Council.

The cost of the runway repairs and extensions, and expected losses, will be in the region of £20m.

The last edition of *An Phoblacht*, the Dublin-based weekly republican newspaper, contained an article giving warning of the dangers of information reaching the police.

"The golden rules for all radicals and revolutionaries are to confine oneself to one's own job and to avoid all discussion of other people's jobs," it said.

The article was written by Mr Sillitoe, who was then chairman of the Provisional IRA.

Most of the week's incidents have been claimed by the Provisional IRA, which maintains that the victims have been responsible for crimes in republican areas. But Belfast detectives believe that at least some of the shootings are the result of splits in the organisation and a growing fear among members about informers.

This year we have thirty

knee-cappings have been recorded by security forces in Northern Ireland, compared with 68 for the whole of last year. Most of the shootings have been in republican areas and are considered to have been the work of the Provisional IRA.

Suspicion among the IRA leadership about informers has been fuelled by the recent high rate of arrests and reports of improved interrogation methods being used by the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

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HOME NEWS

Train fares
may rise
by 12 to 15%
next year

By Michael Ball

Transport Correspondent

Rail fares will probably rise in the new year by less than the rate of inflation, now 16 to 17 per cent, for the third successive year.

British Rail is still doing its calculations, but the indications are that the rise could be 12 to 15 per cent compared with 12 per cent last January, 12 per cent during 1975.

Two factors working in favour of fares stability are the effect of the incomes policy and improved passenger traffic and services.

The railway unions have accepted phase two settlements and the 12-months pay pause rule. Passenger traffic is about 3 per cent above last year, and passenger revenue, at £250m for the first six months, about 5 per cent up on forecast.

British Rail said yesterday: "The board has made no secret of the fact that, having decided to keep fares steady for the whole of 1977, it will have to start looking about this time of the year at the effects of inflation on costs. People should not be surprised if as a result of cost inflation it becomes necessary for British Rail to seek a fares increase to apply some time in the New Year."

Implementation of Taylor report
'would prevent another Tyndale'From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Sheffield

Mr Tom Taylor sought to reassure teachers yesterday about the intended role of the new governing bodies of schools proposed by the government committee of which he was chairman and whose report was published this week.

He asserted that the implementation of the committee's recommendations would prevent a recurrence of trouble such as that at William Tyndale Junior school in 1975, which finally led to the dismissal of the head teacher and five of his staff.

But if that was the case, how would the board cope with the type of situation that had arisen in the William Tyndale Junior school in 1975, which finally led to the dismissal of the head teacher and five of his staff?

Mr Taylor firmly replied that "with our recommendations, Tyndale could not arise".

The head teacher would have to go to his governing body and convince them that what he was doing was right. What happened if he fails to convince them? Mr Wilcox persisted. "There is a 51 per cent vote of the governing body," Mr Taylor replied.

In his first public address since the publication of the committee's report, Mr Taylor clearly left his audience, the National Association of Inspectors and Educational Advisers, even more confused about the intended powers and responsibilities of the new governing bodies, with regard to the local education authority on the one hand and the head teacher and his staff on the other.

Teachers' unions have already reacted strongly against the Taylor proposals, with Mr Fred Jarvis, Secretary of the National Union of Teachers, describing it as "a busby's charter".

Mr Taylor said that his committee did not want governors to interfere with the professionalisation of teachers. They were supposed to act more as a " sounding board" for any new plans or policies the head teacher wanted to introduce.

Mr Brian Wilcox, a senior education adviser in Sheffield,

wanted to know where the responsibility for the curriculum would really lie under the Taylor proposals.

If the board of governors was to be only a sounding board, the teachers had no need for contact with the board.

But if that was the case, how would the board cope with the type of situation that had arisen in the William Tyndale Junior school in 1975, which finally led to the dismissal of the head teacher and five of his staff?

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In that example the governing body was clearly not simply acting as a sounding board.

When pressed further and asked what would happen in the head teacher's decision, Mr Taylor could give no satisfactory answer.

The committee chose not to tackle the crucial matter of what to do about a recalcitrant or incompetent teacher, feeling that it was too explosive an issue.

Instead it has recommended that the secretary of state should initiate discussions on the subjects with local education authorities and teachers'

associations as soon as possible.

Mr Michael Harrison, chief education officer of Sheffield and a member of the Taylor committee, said he felt the Taylor proposals would help to deal with difficult heads because masters would be "flashed out into the open" and discussed by governors as they arose.

Profiles suggested: Education advisers, psychologists and teachers should get together to draw up standardised profiles of each pupil which could be of use to parents, employers and other laymen, Miss Mary North, the new president of the association, told the conference.

A more subtle assessment of each child than a simple record of his public examination results was needed, she said.

"The public examination is like one of those rare milestones we occasionally see, hard to decipher immediately open to a number of interpretations."

While testing based on national norms remained essential both for pupils and for schools, "frequent batteries of less formal and predictive tests" would help to build up a more complete profile of each child.

Site wanted to see an extension of the schools' record card.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said in the recent Green Paper on education that she was considering similar ideas for pupil profiles in a school-leaving certificate.

Mr Benn gets
'disaster'
title from
consumersBy Robin Young
Consumer Affairs
Correspondent

A consumer test applied to government ministers identified Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, as a best buy, with Mr Selsky, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as a warmly recommended runner-up. The Cabinet minister nominated "disaster number one as far as consumers are concerned" was Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

Mr Michael Young, chairman of the National Consumer Council, gave those verdicts yesterday in his opening address to the National Consumer Congress at Bedford College, London.

Mr Young said Mr Benn ran off with the wooden spoon because he had not carried out the programme for insulating the homes of pensioners, had not abolished fuel authoritatis' powers of disconnection, or made electricity tariffs fairer to small consumers.

Mr Benn had also tolerated "an arbitrary use of monopoly power to raise extra revenue from defenceless consumers" when allowing the 10 per cent increase in gas prices. "He has not exactly been in the fore in criticizing the profits being made by the fuel industries".

Most important of all, suggests he, is how many more than anyone else to hold up decisions on the proposals made by the National Consumer Council for adding to the existing consumer councils in the nationalized industries."

The unchecked powers of the nationalized industries were Mr Young's principal target. He likened their power to the monopolistic favours granted to medieval barons. "Public corporations can charge more or less what they like and since many of the things they produce are necessities, they have a power akin to the power of taxation."

Mr Young called for "a new principle in the constitution of the country, no monopoly power without effective consumer representation".

Nationalized industries' prices had risen by 11 per cent since 1972, compared with a general increase of only 3 per cent. Consumers had been powerless, because "their monopoly power is protected by the state and a trader who tries to break it can be branded a criminal".

He said that competition to nationalized industries should be encouraged.

Mr Shore was praised for lifting "pettifogging restrictions" from council tenants, for encouraging housing cooperatives and for setting up the Windscale inquiry.

Mr Williams said that a rigorous four-year course for girl technicians was set up last year by the Engineering Industry Training Board. "After the first year it is clear that the girls are doing very well."

WEST EUROPE

The Pope greeting Mr Callaghan at yesterday's private audience in the Vatican.



The Pope approves British policy in Ulster at Callaghan audience

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept. 23

Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, today had what he called "a long and substantial discussion" with the Pope. It is understood that he received papal approval for British policies in Northern Ireland as well as the Vatican's support for the Anglo-American proposal on Rhodesia.

The audience was private which means, according to the Vatican's rules, that little if anything is made public about what is said. From the Vatican's side, the veil is drawn aside just sufficiently to speak of the meeting which lasted the unusually long time of one hour and a quarter, as "very cordial and open".

The main subjects which they talked about in the Pope's private study were East-West relations, the problems of modern industrial society, Rhodesia and Northern Ireland. The Prime Minister was accompanied by a private secretary and the Pope was joined by Mgr Agostino Casaroli, who handles most of the Vatican's foreign affairs.

The Pope, who is 80 on Monday, was said to be well briefed on the issues and inative.

This was the first visit of a British Prime Minister to the Vatican since October, 1972, when Mr Heath was in office.

Apparently Mr Callaghan made it clear that his Government was working towards a power-sharing solution in Northern Ireland, which in no way envisaged the concept of second-class citizens (as referred to in the Roman Catholics).

The Pope is understood to have expressed his admiration for Britain's temperate and well balanced policies of conciliation. This is a long way from his difference about British policy five years ago.

There have been some talk before the audience of an agreement to raise the level of the British diplomatic mission to the Holy See from a legation to a full-scale embassy.

British shares, legation status with Monaco and San Marino, which may claim to be the oldest of the world's republics but are also the smallest. The Pope's remarks about the heroes of British history and the impression which he left with Mr Callaghan of a Britain still among the world's leaders does in fact make the level of legislation look inappropriate.

Nevertheless it is understood that the Prime Minister and the Pope did not touch on the matter. This afternoon Mr Callaghan left for a holiday of two days in the Naples area.

Government's White Paper on the subject. In his formal speech of welcome he was complimentary about Britain's historical role in influencing history.

Mr Callaghan also took the opportunity of expressing the good wishes of the British people on the Pope's eightieth birthday.

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Summit' talks of French Union of Left collapse

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept. 23

common programme of 1972 concerning nationalization.

The Socialists, and Left Radicals, for their part, have obviously been taken aback by the attitude of M Marchais during last night's negotiations. He simply brushed aside as "nothing new" the fresh proposals worked out by M Mirmand and the rest of the Union of the Left.

It is becoming the uncontrollable world of Watergate which reduced, even a president, to resignation and leading cabinet colleagues to offer the most degrading indemnities and penance.

Rabbi Unterman added: "It is a world, my friends, which often deserves those who innocently inhabit it.

"It is not for me to say how many of those who gladly came to his happy occasions and eagerly accepted his lavish hospitality opted out of the role of a friend in need, a friend indeed.

"All I do know is that since his earliest days he saw himself in a certain larger than life ambience and when that larger than life ambience crumbled around him so did his life."

These are merely straws in the wind. But they incline many observers in Paris to think that between July and yesterday something happened both in the international communist context and within the French Communist Party itself which could explain the unexpected stiffening of M Marchais's stand, his attacks on the socialists and his decision to adopt a collision course at the "summit" negotiations.

Without taking orders from Moscow as it did in the days of Stalin, the French Communist Party does not want to do anything which weakens the Soviet Union and increases its difficulties in its dialogue with the United States.

A victory of the left would be a "poisoned gift", Le Figaro wrote yesterday. As for the internal aspect, the Union of the Left and dealers refuse to change again. Is it about to change again? Is it about to change again?

The Central Committee of the Communist Party, which met this afternoon, sent a letter to the Socialist and Left Radical party executives stating that it was now up to them to make new proposals for a resumption of negotiations.

This second crisis within a week may be no more than an exercise in Communist brinkmanship; one cannot be sure at this stage. What is certain is that it has damaged the morale of the Left and dealt a serious blow to its electoral prospects. Even if the negotiations are resumed, and the broken chain of the common programme are reconnected, its cracks will be all too visible.

But to conclude, as some press comments do today, that the breakdown of the "summit" of the left heralds a fundamental change in the French political scene, the beginning of the end of the division of France into two hostile blocks, is still in the realm of wishful thinking.

M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, today accused the Socialists of having changed, and of going back on the dispositions of the United States.

Journalists and printers are calling for the police to take more effective action against right-wing extremists, particularly the anti-Communist Apostolic Alliance, which claimed responsibility for the Barcelona bomb.

France to put clocks back one hour

Paris, Sept. 23—France will put its clocks back one hour on Sunday, returning the country to Central European Time, one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

Leading article, page 13

Spanish press strike over bomb outrage

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Sept. 23

Newspaper offices and Spanish news agencies closed down in Madrid today in protest at a bomb explosion on Tuesday at the offices of the liberal magazine *El Pájaro* in Barcelona, which killed two people. Barcelona journalists struck on Wednesday.

Journalists and printers are calling for the police to take more effective action against right-wing extremists, particularly the anti-Communist Apostolic Alliance, which claimed responsibility for the Barcelona bomb.

Berlinguer warning to left against political hooligans

Sardinian outcry over mishap to atom submarine

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, Sept. 23

News that the American nuclear submarine *Ryder* suffered damage after striking the seabed about 50 miles south of Cagliari has brought new protests from Sardinians about the American base at La Maddalena.

According to American reports, the accident happened on Tuesday. The submarine has returned to La Maddalena. Some members of the 115-man crew were said to have been slightly hurt. Both the mayor of La Maddalena and the regional administration have asked the Government to review the presence of the American nuclear submarine base.

The base consists largely of the support vessel *Glimore*. The local population is concerned about possible pollution and also the high rents and prices in the area caused by the American presence.

the political and trade union organizations of the workers' movement."

If it was true that the left had proved unable to prevent the Fascist movement from creating a mass base, it was also true that many democrats at the time showed indulgence and weakness towards political hooliganism which should not be repeated today.

Sigmar Berlinguer's tone shows clearly enough that he is totally out of sympathy with the left-wing conference which has, indeed, chosen Bologna as a challenge to the Communists since this is their main stronghold in Italy. Thousands of students were already encamped at Bologna today for what many fear will be an event liable to slip into violence.

Hotels and shops closed their shutters as a precautionary measure. The conference continues until Sunday.

C says girl

may have been

tacked by man

Yesterday

London, Sept. 23

A man might have assaulted

a girl, aged four, in a

way shortly before she

was stoned at St Albans

Court, Hertfordshire,

Tuesday by Mr Desmond Fen-

terby, QC. He was appearing

for the defence of schoolboy,

12, who is accused of

assaulting the girl, of Solway Road,

Bedfordshire.

He died from shock and in-

juries after being sexually

assaulted and left naked in a

bedroom near her home.

The boy has told the jury

he tried to have inter-

course with the girl after sex

at school. He was

arrested on Thursday of last

week for allegedly assault-

ing the girl.

Fenner, in his final

OVERSEAS

Western formula for Namibia countered by new Pretoria plan

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Sept 23

Western proposals to confine South African troops in South-West Africa (Namibia) largely to their bases, except in emergency situations such as a large-scale guerrilla infiltration, are believed to have brought the Pretoria talks on an independence formula for the territory close to "breakdown".

Tonight, after two days of on-and-off meetings, the most significant sign was that the talks between ambassadors representing the five permanent Western members of the United Nations Security Council and the South African Government had not been broken off altogether.

Yesterday, there were two and a half hours of joint discussions, and today Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, was noticeably absent from the resumed discussions, which lasted for an hour in the morning and a matter of minutes this evening.

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, represented the South African Government at both the meetings. It is not known if the discussions will resume tomorrow morning.

The main obstacle is the stationing of South African troops in South-West Africa during the pre-independence elections to elect a constituent Assembly.

The plan put forward by the ambassadors of Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada is for the South African forces to be taken over by a United Nations command.

This it was felt, would suit both the South-West African People's Organization, which

refuses to contest the elections unless there is a total South African military withdrawal, and South Africa, which contends that its military presence is necessary both to contain guerrilla infiltration and to honour its obligations to Bantustans which have asked for protection.

According to sources close to the talks, the Western envoys were surprised when South Africa rejected the plan.

This morning, the ambassadors put their second-stage plan to South Africa, which proposes that South African troops should remain confined to barracks, unless there is a major violation of the guerrilla war and that military control of the northeast Namibia region should be exercised by a United Nations truce or observer force.

This proposed is far less compromising than the original Western plan submitted to the South Africans but it is in line with the sentiments expressed by a diplomatic source close to the negotiations both on Rhodesia and South-West Africa that, with every stage, the bargain for white-ruled southern Africa becomes worse.

After the brief morning session the South African Foreign Minister held urgent talks with the Defence Minister, and the chief of the defence force.

When the talks were resumed this evening, Mr Botha put fresh proposals to the Western envoys. Mr Vorster, however, was still absent.

The talks were adjourned again immediately afterwards. Both of the five Western delegations selected one member for informal discussions due to continue late into the night with Mr Botha and Mr Brand Fourie, the South African Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

US 'tests anti-satellite weapon'

Washington, Sept 23.—The United States is developing a new weapon that could destroy Soviet satellites in space, the Washington Post reported today.

The newspaper said the Air Force had this month awarded the Vought Corporation, a \$33.7m (£24.5m) contract to build the satellite killer, described as a highly manoeuvrable, heat-seeking device.

According to the Post, the rocket-powered device would carry no explosives but would rely instead on head-on collision to destroy a satellite.

A military spokesman declined to comment on the report.

The 1972 arms limitation treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union specifies that neither nation will build weapons that would interfere with spy satellites.

A Pentagon official, however, was quoted in the report, as saying the treaty did not forbid tests of such weapons. Pentagon sources had disclosed that a primitive version of the satellite killer had been tested and proved effective.—AP.

Brussels, Sept 23.—America's Nam allies are expected to tell President Carter next week they have no basic objection to production of the neutron bomb. Nato diplomats said today.—Reuter.

British editor cleared in Argentina

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Sept 23

Mr Robert Cox, the British editor of the Buenos Aires Herald, has been fully cleared by an Argentine judge of charges brought against him last April, the newspaper reported today.

Mr Cox, aged 43, was arrested for 24 hours and charged with infringing a security law after his newspaper published a front page report of a press conference held by neo-Personal Monárquicos guerrillas in Rome.

The law, which bans all but official reports on security matters, was a possible jail sentence for offending journalists. However, the Herald's report of the guerrillas press conference was principally designed to show that the guerrilla chiefs were fleeing Argentina after having been defeated by the military Government.

Rhodesia peace proposals 'basis for negotiations'

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S African court told of Russian arms find

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Sept 23

Arms caches were discovered in several black townships in the Transvaal after two whites were machine-gunned to death by blacks in central Johannesburg in June, a court here was told today.

Mondy Motloung and Solomon Mthlanga, both aged 21, alleged to be members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and trained as guerrillas in Swaziland, Mozambique and Angola, appeared at a preparatory hearing of murder charges. They pleaded not guilty.

They are alleged to have shot Mr Godfrey Kassner and Mr Kenneth Woffendale, a young British immigrant from Bolton, Lancashire, while they were sitting down for a tea break in a department store garage. The shooting was on June 14, two days before the anniversary of the outbreak of racing in Soweto last year.

The magistrate was told that police had found caches of arms, mostly of Russian origin, in black townships near Middleburg, Nigel, Springs, Germiston, Johannesburg, and other places in the Transvaal.

They included magazines,

bundles of rounds of ammunition and explosives in tissue boxes, detergent packets and in the folds of a suitcase. They had been smuggled into South Africa through Swaziland, the court was told.

Four Africans are reported to have taken part in the attack on the garage and according to police sources were part of a gang of 10 that split up on reaching Johannesburg from Swaziland.

Mr Motloung and Mr Mthlanga were today remanded in custody.

Conduct code agreed by nuclear exporters

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

An important agreement was reached by the Nuclear Suppliers Group in London this week. It marks the first step towards preventing the indiscriminate sale of nuclear material and technology.

The group, which has met periodically in the past two years in conditions of strict secrecy, is formed by the 15 countries at present able to export nuclear equipment to the Third World countries—some of which have accused the nuclear suppliers of acting as a cartel—that they have no reason to fear discrimination.

At a next step, they have decided to invite other countries, likely to become nuclear exporters, to join the group.

These documents will be sent to the International Atomic Energy Authority for circulation in due course. One motive is publication is to demonstrate to Third World countries that they can now buy nuclear equipment from other countries. They have now agreed on a code of conduct.

As a next step, they have decided to invite other countries, likely to become nuclear exporters, to join the group.

What the new agreements do is to "make the world a safer place to sleep in". Although they do not go as far as some countries wanted, there are now agreed safeguards to prevent nuclear equipment and technology, sold for peaceful uses, being misused.

At their meeting this week the group (Britain in the chair and Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, East Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States) agreed to publish three documents which are in the process of being reviewed and strengthened. These are a guideline for nuclear transfers,

representing basic principles for nuclear exporters.

In addition there are two annexes, a trigger list of nuclear material and equipment to be covered by the guidelines, and recommendations for physical protection which customers will be asked to accept.

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Saturday Review

Last liner from the Cape

by Laurens van der Post

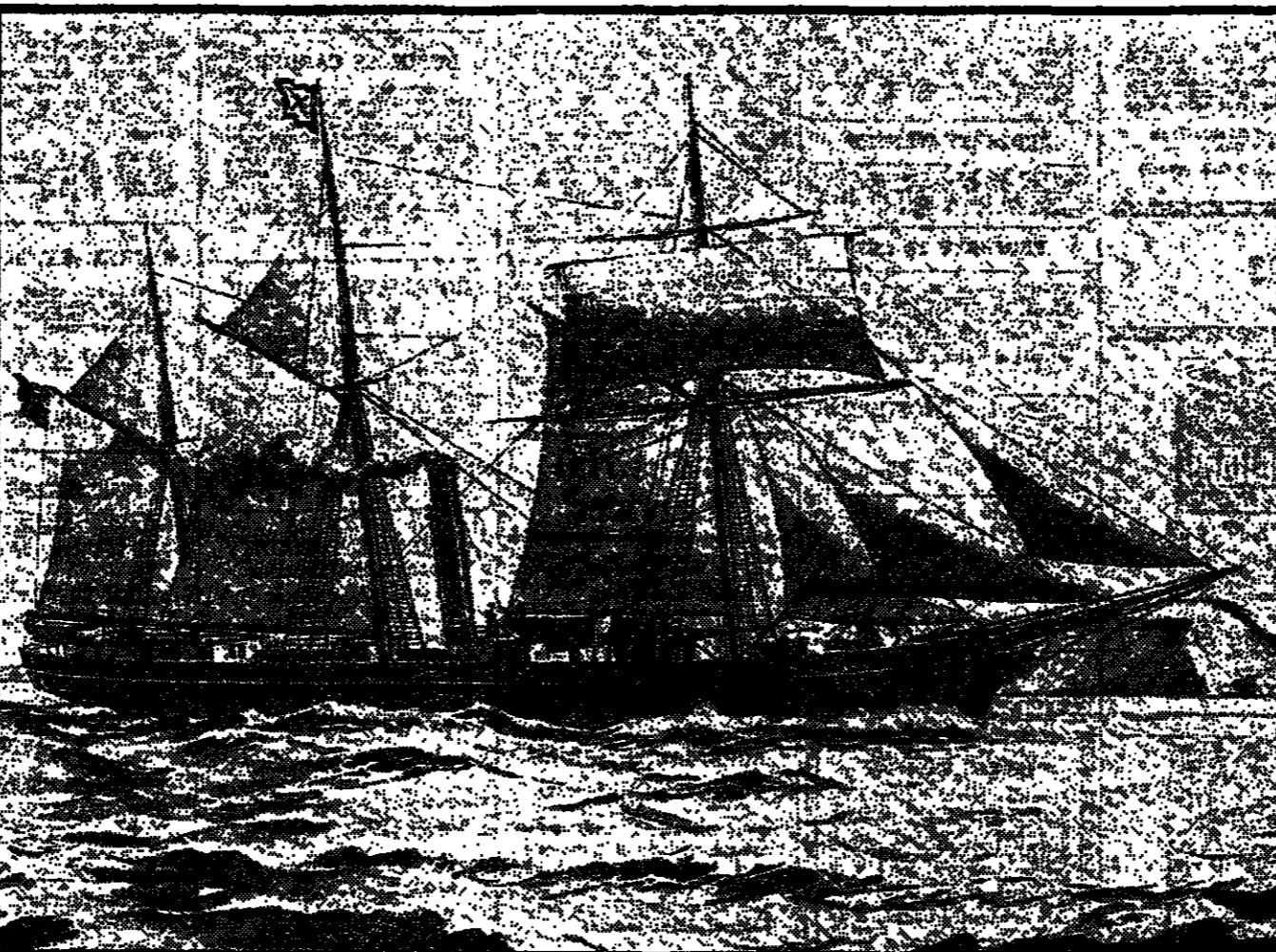
Perhaps most significant of all on the round voyage was the impact on southern Africa of the last appearance in its waters of a Royal Mailship, in the elegant shape of the Windsor Castle, which docked finally at first light last Monday at Southampton. And ironically, nothing could have been more fitting as that it should have been the Cape, whose discovery in 1488 began it all, to make amends for the indifference of Britain and Southampton to the transonic event. It demonstrated in the most moving fashion how deep and how humanly it was affected by "this passing of the soul" and passing of ships which had served it and the Europe of its origin so well over the long eventful years.

At the Cape the misfit occasion, of course, had to be the last sailing of the Windsor Castle from Table Bay for Southampton; the day, September 6 and the Tuesday of the new postwar tradition in these things; the precise time, the hallowed hour of 4 pm, with salutes for many of my life having served both homeward and outward travel runs in Table Bay and Southampton Water, so punctually that often as the siren threw on the grey Solent air the shattering announcement that the vessel was about to be irrevocably committed to the sea, the new city clock would strike four and go on to play, like ritual benediction of the dead, separation from the land: "O God our help in ages past." But in fact the solemn day of the last sailing was the climax only to a profound process begun in the hearts of many hundreds of thousands of anonymous people in Britain and southern Africa when they read last year the official statement as brutal in its brevity as it was unexpected and lacking in the vocabulary of history which the epoch-ending declaration clearly demanded, that both Union Castle and its counterpart in Safmarine were abolishing their passenger and mail services between the Cape and Southampton this September.

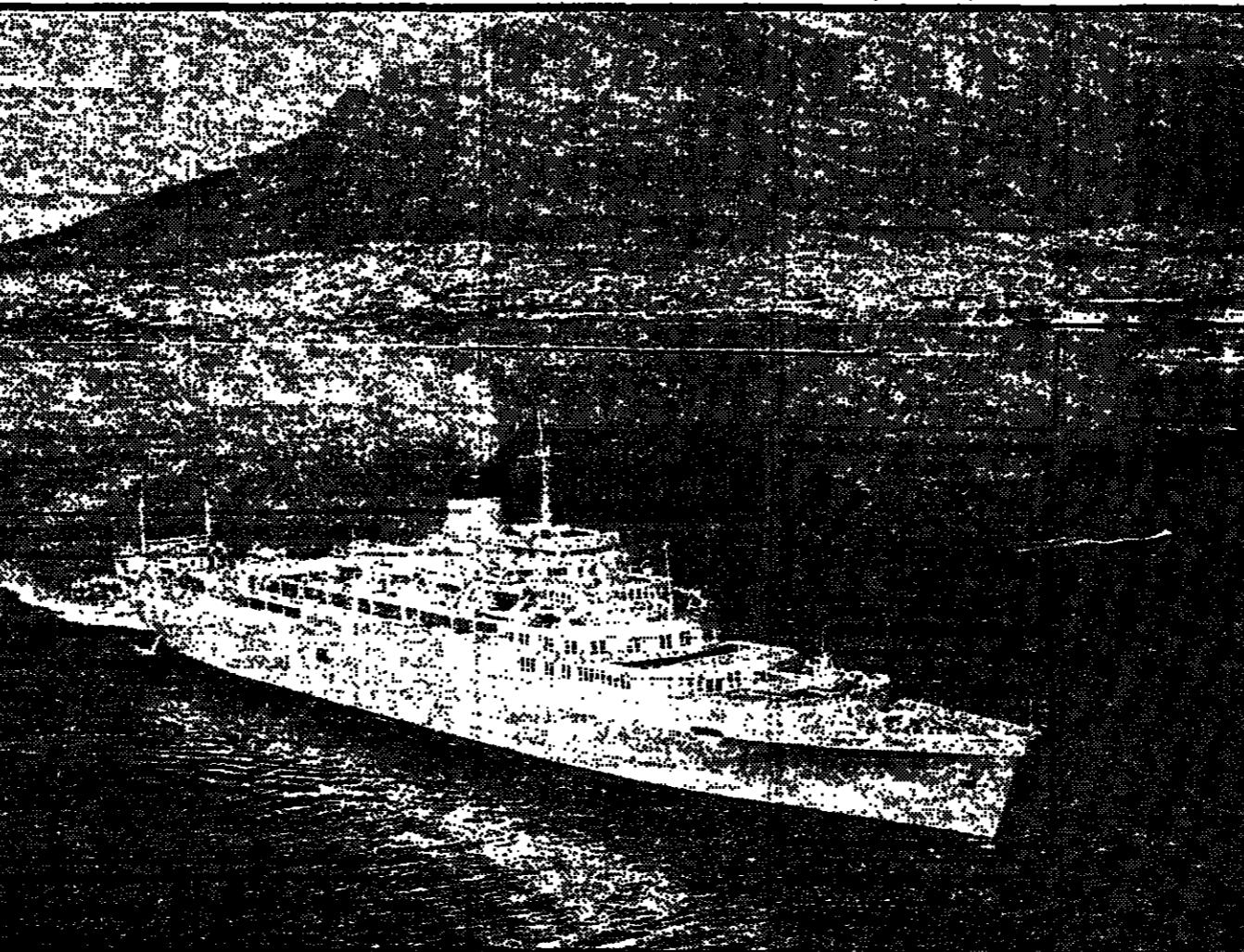
One writes of hundreds of thousands of people, but the count could well run to millions, when one takes into consideration the few statistics available, as for instance the fact that the Union Castle alone during the last war, in which its last 11 of its finest ships, transported some 1,300,000 troops more than 6,500,000 miles and by 1955, when it once more achieved its main peak with a fleet of 15 ships, was carrying 83,000 passengers between England and Africa in a full year. Looked at in this way, the ultimate sum of men and women, their dependents and friends, directly involved in the emotion of the moment, added to the vast numbers of people everywhere inevitably affixed to them by a sense of history, would constitute a formidable sort of bereaved Union Castle Commonwealth. But as it was allowed to happen, the sailing of the Windsor Castle, flagship of the Union Castle Company and the only one left of her kind in the line, on her 124th and last voyage from Southampton to the Cape, might have been that of just another uneventful tramp steamer out of the frayed South to solicit custom on a roundabout around the world. Made no difference that the Windsor Castle had never looked prettier and even for a dedicated Cape commander more deserving of attention. One says "even" because the ships that sailed to and from the Cape always had a way with them which ships serving other and richer worlds could never equal. Elsewhere, as, for instance, on the western ocean crossing to the Americas, they would strive continuously to build them faster and bigger until they were swollen and overwhelmed with pomp and grandiloquence.

Indeed, seen in retrospect, these painted hulls and funnels of glass and steel of more than 20,000 tons, glittering above the tempestuous ocean like sea-going Venetian palaces, the Great Hotel of our imagination, Captain Arnold Bennett, looked like some hubris inevitably inviting the retribution of fate in the swift and brutal demise which was inflicted on them.

But on the run to the Cape and the worlds beyond, larger and more enigmatic varieties of chance, climate and circumstances over greater distances, across wider oceans, combined with a larger and more exacting history to breed better ships and to breed some faith in a living regard, some as unsafe and unnecessary as it was unparalleled and among these pleasing and unpredictable hulls. No others ever showed a greater existential grasp of form and proportion of necessity than the ships of both the Union and Castle lines, particularly when their amalgamation contrived by the unique Donald Currie in the first year of this century diverted from all the temptations to exaggerate which were caused briefly, at the beginning by their rivalry and struggle for survival. From the moment the legendary SS Dane of the Union Line, on September 15, 1857, began the first mail and passenger service between England and the Cape, the new steamship idiom, seeking for recognition, acquired a style of delivery and accent of expression never to be excelled anywhere else. To this day my Cape-Coloured countrymen, whose history has equipped them with a keen and fastidious eye for ships, measure it far above the ordinary measure. Indeed it did not take



First and last:
The SS Dane (above) and the
Windsor Castle



one long to realize that one was participating not so much in a voyage as a pilgrimage to history not made all the more poignant and personal by the general neglect of the historical issue by the world outside.

One of the most marked features of the voyage was how there was subtle unity in that realization, and how as the voyage progressed all that was isolated and divided drew together until at the end, all was at one and whole again. It seemed to me that all began when I had a knowledge of crew in 60 years of travelling in these ships had come as finest grain through the sieve of the grim years which had reached a splendid fleet of 15 lines to one, and left them all as the proud semi-pionneers of grace of service and sense of pride, to break beyond any egotistical self to realize that when they were within themselves, for the tradition and way of the calling which had made them. For instance there were men among them on this last voyage whom I had known as boys in the Twenties on board

the Walmer and Gloucester Castles, with colleagues who had come out of advance retirement to sail at their own expense in this last, say, extension of their occupation, though in honour-bound. There was the radio-officer, travelling first class, who I had known as a junior on a one-way transmitter in 1924, and who still pretended to reproach me for giving him the largest Morse code message he had ever sent in his long career, in the shape of a 3,500-word story for *The Times*.

There was Captain Patrick Beeson and the chief engineer, Mr Harrow, who though still young for such senior commands, already had served 30 years at sea, and the youngest apprentices from Mr J. Dimmock, the senior purser, to the youngest dimmed lady, his wife, on deck, in between decks and in engine room, all confirmed without need of calculation or external command to the natural transcendental mood so firmly anchored in the spirit of their crew. I have never been in a ship, in fact,

where the dividing lines between deck and engine room, sailors and stewards, crew, staff and passengers have mattered less, nor have I encountered so many changes before the ship was so bedevilled that some passengers believed in the hospital - who not only never irritated one another but also were so spontaneously and truly more than ordinarily demonstrative, understanding, tender and caring of one another as well as so open to being entertained by their own company. Social distinctions were lost behind the lines as unequal master for lesser breeds without the law of this occasion.

One knows so well from experience how war, disaster and emergency can bring human beings at their best together, to such an extent that times and suspect it was for some mad souls as that the maturing of humanity and suffering was created. And there was no doubt that for one and all in the Windsor Castle, this end of the line was personal emergency and tragedy.

of history was of an Aeschylean level.

Whether we knew it or not, we were self-contracted to a pilgrimage in time and space of mind, and will, and will of the outward-bound. And while the pilgrimage was over at the Cape, one wanted to accept the end. It was as if all had discovered for themselves the validity of Walker de la Mare's exhortation to look on all things lovely as though for the last time, and commit it to the memory of how seeing it with the intensity of a dream for the first time, in those years marching on fast behind the raised in to the heights of an extra-sensory perception until many shrank from travel of the land as from a leper, knowing how quickly it would set about depriving them of this new vulnerable faculty.

It was most noticeable how even the weariness, the tiredness, the physical and mental fatigue from which the human being can only be delivered by a process of growth and no short cut of ignorance by the latest political dogma or socio-

logical doctrine. The whole history of South Africa in its beginnings, neglected and forgotten by its money-making masters in Holland, is one of growing psychological tension between us and the outside world. To add to the isolation by sanctions, boycotts and con demnation alone is to increase the psychological distance which is the cause of the disease.

I went straight from the club to meet my friend Ian Player, one of the world's greatest and most imaginative conservationists, and was instantly reminded how the outside world has been seduced in this manner. I have been trying to organize the World Wilderness Congress in South Africa for this October. It is a cause manifestly which the world should support and indeed does support everywhere else. But I was dismayed now by his account of the number of friends, both to the cause and of ourselves, who have refused to help us by attending because of the South African Government's policies, although both he and I have constantly opposed them. If no one in the outside world will support what's good in South Africa, we wonder, how can we expect us to overcome what is bad?

If no one will make allowances for the subtle negotiations of history and their submerged role in our difficulties as they do in Ulster, in the majority of new states in Africa as well as in the world beyond the Iron Curtain, how are we ever to establish any healing contact with the rest of mankind?

How close we are to history, how daily we have only to stretch out a hand to touch what was made plain to me again. Ian Player drove me later to the airport. Behind us sat a old Zulu friend of Ian's close on 80 years of age, bearing the dignity of a king and a face calm, untroubled, resolved as beautiful that when I thought of life one was instant humbled and moved almost grateful tears. He revived 1 years of our yesterday because his great-grandfather had been food-caster and historian to the great Chaka, the Terrible of Africa. I told his story in Zulu (Italian of African tongues), how Chaka had dealt with dishonest witch-doctors. In telling he reproduced the voice of Chaka himself, the minute inflection and nuances of voice and idiom as he had been taught as a child as part of hereditary historical office, finely that even with forethought he went through the attenuate gestures of king whom historians declare to have surely been homosexual.

Seeing that my own grandmother was one of three survivors of a massacre in 1836, a Zulu faction called Marabu, it is not difficult to grasp the insignificant suddenly becomes the years between us. But inevitable paradox was waiting at the other end of flight to Johannesburg, where I was met by another Zulu chauffeur and a man at 30 years younger. He was impressive enough but in a very different way. He asked my mind his tuning on radio so that he could listen the latest soap opera on Bantu station. Together we tended to a grandguignoliment of a modern saga of love over a Zulu girl with musical Zulu flow punctuated with phrases like "No we Good girls," etc., until radio fragment ended at traffic light and my companion sighed deeply for the answer to the question as to how could endure waiting for next instalment the following afternoon. All this implied indifference already less easy to notice than the distance history.

At my hotel, the television was glowing with transmission of a Springbok 15 playing a warm-up game against a team specially comprised for occasion of a curious anniversary brought out of respect to pay before 70,000 people. These sports occasions have become religious festivals and carry a realistic religiosity and national identification of Afrikaner people, and it is remarkable how references to presence in the crowd of Ian Smith instantly drew bursts of sustained applause louder and longer even than that raised by the first Springbok score.

It helped me to understand the notorious anxiety of Government that the penitentiary of their supporters might get them involved in a wrong way with the fate of Rhodesia, and the name subsequently deployed euphemistically for the prison that it might have given Smith a false impression. Yet more relevant to my modesty experience was a deeply a feeling of growing isolation was nibbling at South Africa's awareness for colossus measurement of its players from the outside world, and of those great ones that did so with an overwhelming and eruptive of pride, as if they were not sportsmen but indistinguishable from the outside world delibera ignored by the media.

However, privately and with my friends in Parisian the view was more open-minded. One gathered, one said, and even the power

Continued on page

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Schubert "Arpeggione" Sonata, D.511

Bruch Sonata in E minor, Op. 88

Franck Sonata in A

Good grief, etc.

radio fragment of a

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Confidence

Wednesday, 12 OCTOBER at 7.45 p.m.

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

TOMORROW AT 3.15
SVIATOSLAV RICHTER

Beethoven

Chopin

Debussy

George Hutchinson

Mrs Thatcher's sure instinct for the public mood

You may disapprove of her outlook, you may deride her policies—but you will probably agree that Mrs Thatcher is interesting. You may not care for what she says—but her words invariably command attention, provoking discussion and debate, often intense. She may even inflame you on occasion—but passion in politics is preferable to indifference. Controversial she may be—but she stimulates thought.

Mrs Thatcher, in short, is an enlivening influence in public affairs, as she demonstrated yet again by her television broadcast with Mr Brian Walden last Sunday. She has sharpened the political atmosphere. There is a fresh tang in the air, a crispness, greatly to be welcomed after the emoting climate of recent years. It is not too much to suggest that Mrs Thatcher is having a galvanizing effect on national opinion. She is concentrating our minds on the essentials of public policy. To that extent, we are all in her debt.

As to her proposal that a referendum might be employed in a critical dispute with the trade unions, there are, of course, mixed feelings. Naturally enough, some find it reprehensible: they were bound to do so, enslaved as they are to union power. But there are others and I suspect a majority whose sentiments are closer to Mrs Thatcher's own free instincts. In this, as in other respects, Margaret Thatcher continues to display a strong affinity with the national mood.

She thought of a referendum late in the day—the day before her broadcast, while she was preparing for it at her home in Chelsea. Although she had not discussed it with her colleagues in the Shadow Cabinet, who were rather surprised, her decision to introduce the idea was reinforced as she confirmed that and then from Hansard—by the publication of a speech which she had made in the House of Commons after the EEC referendum, a speech in which she spoke well of the innovation.

□ The other morning, having hardly any money on me, I asked for 10 cigarettes, rather than 20, as to touch kind. No packets of 10 were to be had. They were no longer being sold. It was 20 or nothing.

What sort of sense is this? Needless to say, the knock is one of a chain, providing yet another illustration of brazen indifference to public convenience. When smaller businesses fall victim to great combines we are all liable to find ourselves in chains, in more than one sense.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977



Alex Jackson
Star of the twenties

Why once-proud Huddersfield began to dread the thought of Saturday afternoon



Denis Law.
Talent of the sixties.

□ Mr Neville Beale, chairman of the Kensington and Chelsea Conservative Association, is not the fire-eating reactionary that you might imagine from some accounts of the rumpus over Mr Nicholas Scott, the local MP. He is, on the contrary, both rational and mild, although to the right of Mr Scott, who has proved a shade too "liberal" for some of the Chelsea Tories.

What I find astonishing in this unseemly squabble is the allegation that Mr Scott has been less than attentive to his constituency duties. Speaking as a former constituent of his, I should say that he is an unfailingly considerate, courteous and conscientious member.

True, he had the advantage of a charming and accomplished wife when he represented Paddington South. Elizabeth Scott was a great help to him, and indeed to one and all. But his character cannot have changed since their marriage was dissolved, and his parliamentary proficiency remains intact.

Politically, however, he has suffered a good many of his constituents by his attachment to the so-called Tory Reform Group, which is (shall we say?) somewhat lacking in warmth towards Mrs Thatcher. Rightly or wrongly, he has thus become identified in their minds with Mr Heath—a strange irony when you remember how little he prospered under the last leader.

Heath, in his memoirs, writes:

"The other morning, having hardly any money on me, I asked for 10 cigarettes, rather than 20, as to touch kind. No packets of 10 were to be had. They were no longer being sold. It was 20 or nothing."

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Huddersfield Town football club were the first of only two teams ever to win three successive league championships. Between the wars, they were FA Cup finalists five times, and even as recently as six seasons ago they were in division one. Now they languish in twenty-second place in the fourth division.

The fall of Huddersfield is an object lesson in the economic changes which have altered the balance in football since the last war. In the twenties—and Huddersfield's treble was com-

pleted in 1925—it did not matter that the northern team attracted average gates of only 18,000, a mere third of those enjoyed by their great rivals Arsenal. The maximum wage policy ensured that Highbury stars like Charlie Buchan and Joe Hulme could be paid no more than Huddersfield's leading players, such as Clem Stephenson and Alex Jackson, despite Arsenal's much higher profits.

But the rise of commercialism after the war drove a wedge between the rich clubs and the

rest. Lacking the huge core of loyal support behind a Manchester United or an Aston Villa, Huddersfield took Greaves to lower their sights.

They settled into a stable life in division two—apart from occasional intrusions into the first division, where they finished third in 1953-54. Their financial prospects were helped by a policy of cultivating and subsequently selling talented young players like Denis Law, Ray Wilson and Bob McNab.

There they might have stayed but for the appointment in 1968

of Ian Greaves, a skilled and ambitious young manager, who revived memories of past glory. Within two years Greaves took Huddersfield back to the first division. "Now I look back", he says, "the biggest mistake was to shift them from the second division, though there's no way a manager can think like that at the time. I suppose I had stars in my eyes when I took over. I imagined we could become a top club even though we had no money. In fact, we bit off more than we could chew. On crowds of

around 15,000 there was no way we could sustain first division football. The simple truth is that the town wasn't interested in us.

"I don't feel guilty about the club going back down from the first division because we really didn't belong there, even though we did deserve our promotion. But dropping from the second really sticks in my throat. In the end we were undone by the mass psychology of losing."

"If you're winning you get a snowball of the right attitude. The average player becomes a good player and the good player becomes excellent. When you fall it's the same principle in reverse. The good player becomes average and the average player becomes a very, very poor player."

Critics suggest that Huddersfield have not accepted reality of their situation. Bobby Collins, who had helped the rise of neighbouring Leeds United, replaced Greaves only to confront the same problems which has beset his predecessor.

Collins says: "I checked back over five years and found that the goalscoring record was dreadful. If Alan Gowling didn't score no one else would. I gave Oldham £15,000 plus a good player in return for Colin Greenwood, who had averaged a goal every other game over several seasons. After leaving Huddersfield he scored 24 goals in a season for Colchester. But in between he could do very little for us."

Collins was in sole charge for just five months, then Tom Johnstone, who had a good record in the lower divisions, was brought to the club over his head. Terry Dolan, a player who made his debut in the first division and survived the traumas of the tumb to the fourth, points to the undermining of Collins as an error of judgment: "Bobby knew how to treat players and he was really earning their respect. I think we might have pulled out

of it if they had left well alone. Dolan and his second mates began to dread Saturday mornings: "Players inevitably take the blame for winning, but I think we made tactical mistakes: we were too defensive, trying to stop the rot when really there was no way to change our form."

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"Tom Johnstone is the general manager and the man in charge of the team is a year-old John Heselden, moved from coach last A

After 12 matches as man, he is still seeking his victory."

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The banker who fought to put Britain first in armoured warfare

The one-man tank battle against Whitehall power

Britons have been in the front line at inventing the tracked and armoured cavalry that has so far ruled the battlefields of this century. Characteristically, we have been less successful at developing and exploiting our invention. Much death and disaster could have been avoided if we had been better at exploiting our tanks. Officials of the Ministry of Defence (who are at present engaged in difficult negotiations within Nato over the future design and supply of tanks), will find instructive though unorthodox hints about how to protect the autonomy of British tank design by studying the private papers of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Albert Stern, which are about to be made public. His archive is in the care of the National Archives at Kew.

Stern was a banker by profession. He volunteered to join the army in 1914; and quickly found himself drafted into Whitehall as secretary of the vital and secret Tank Supply Committee, which was responsible for the development of the first tank during the First World War. As secretary of this committee and many others, he waged a relentless though not always successful campaign against interference by the Whitehall bureaucracy in tank design and production.

His conflicts with authority

were legion and stormy. Churchill and Lloyd George demanded an urgent demonstration of a tank prototype in 1915. Stern obliged the following day with a showing at Wormwood Scrubs. Churchill was impressed, but Stern received a rock from his superior officer: "This is quite an unofficial procedure. The proper Service way would have been for Lieutenant Stern to have addressed Major Hetherton, who should have asked me to give the necessary orders, if I agreed the proposal." The papers document a continuous struggle against such short-sighted bureaucratic obstruction. The struggle was rewarded in 1916 by the production and use of the first British tank. The papers throw fresh light on the unresolved and ancient debate about the origins of the first tank: they give, hitherto unrecorded details of the part played by the engineer, W.G. Wilson.

In the Second World War Stern was recalled by Churchill to lead a Special Vehicle Design Committee, which included several old members of the original Tank Supply Committee. They quickly became known in Whitehall as The Old Gang (TOG for short); and TOG was the name given to the prototype heavy tanks that the SVDC produced.

The Stern papers reveal in graphic and painful detail how the Whitehall machine can squeeze out a most gifted outsider, even at the height of a national crisis. The recommendations of Stern's committee for a heavy tank together with plans for its production were persistently ignored until eventually Great Britain was compelled to buy American tanks to replace inadequate or worn-out British ones.

Early in the war Stern made prophetic and angry criticism of the tanks that Britain was producing and their production techniques. He was a voice crying in the wilderness. Both

Herbert Morrison and Max Beaverbrook as Ministers of Supply off-hand dismissed his criticisms, which were soon to be violently justified. Stern was highly critical of the appointment of inexperienced military and civilian persons to supervisory positions in tank design; and of the awarding of contracts to firms such as Vauxhall Motors, with little experience of tank manufacture, while firms with far more experience remained relatively idle. His fierce clashes with Morrison, Beaverbrook and their advisors are fully documented in the papers.

The papers also contain correspondence with Churchill, including the unsuccessful attempt by Stern to enlist Churchill's support for the TOG heavy tank project. As he told Stern: "I acted according to the advice I received. These were very rough times for everybody."

Philip Howard

Stern from the Tank Supply Committee in 1917, at the insistence of the military administrators irritated by Stern's "bullying" methods to get things done. In the Second World War Churchill again listened to the unorthodox and erroneous voice of orthodoxy. As he told Stern: "I acted according to the advice I received. These were very rough times for everybody."

The attraction is the Santa Fe Opera, and a chance for rising newcomers to perform in select company and for veteran artists to undertake new roles they are sometimes denied elsewhere.

Welsh-born Patricia Kern, who made her Santa Fe debut this year, is an example. "I was curious about Santa Fe," she said. "Then being offered the role of Despina in *Così Fan Tutte* was a challenge because I am a mezzo."

David Ward, a veteran of the Royal Opera, had a similar experience. Normally his are heavy bass roles, like Wotan or Boris Godunov. But his debut at Santa Fe this year was also his debut in a buffo role, as Monsieur Beaujart in *Ninette Rota's The Italian Straw Hat*.

The performances by Miss Kern and Mr Ward were among the highlights of the twenty-first season of the Santa Fe Opera, a summer company that has now firmly established itself on the top level of American opera. It has come a long way since John Crosby founded it in 1956 on a \$20,000 loan from his parents.

As its general director and a conductor, Mr Crosby has seen the opera grow from an outdoor theatre seating less than 500 to its present theatre of 1,700 seats. It is a magnificent \$1,900,000 Redwood and stucco structure with two sweeping flights of red steps, one over the stage, the other over the main entrance. They cover all but 10 rows of ornate seats, which are open to the stars and occasional rain showers. The opera house sits on a hillside with awesome views of the surrounding mountains.

The Rockies have a tradition of opera houses going back to the nineteenth-century miners and ranchers who built ornate theatres partly for prestige and partly to satisfy their wives' craving for culture, the stage left behind. High fees helped attract top singers to the opera houses in remote mountain towns like Leadville, Colorado, despite primitive transportation, distances up to 10,000 feet and rowdy drunken audiences.



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WHAT ARE THEY UP TO?

Deals for the
Talent of the
Dolan and his
mates began to play
out last week. It was still
possible to see this as resulting from
the desire of the different parties
—particularly the Communists
and Left Radicals—to impress on
their respective supporters the
vigor and independence with which they were defending their
particular interests and points of
view within the alliance. But
already there were grounds for
wondering how strong the
Communists' desire for an agreement
really was. The course of
this week's negotiations makes
these doubts more pertinent than
ever.

The sticking-point has again
been the number of firms which a left-wing government would be
committed to nationalize. But
the most striking thing, to a
foreign observer, is not so much
the disagreement as what is
already agreed. The public sector
in France is already substantial;
it includes, for instance, Renault and the clearing banks.
In 1972 the left-wing parties
agreed that if returned to power they would also take over the
merchants banks and nine major
industrial groups thus giving the
state a dominant position in such
sectors as aircraft manufacture,
textiles, communications equipment,
computers, petrochemicals,
glassware and electrical goods.

It was thus already a very
open question whether a free

field had been given to
realities of their
rival manager's
"business attitude".
Every available place
opponents stepping in
last season the staff
fourth division stood
enough strikers to
shop steward at official
accusation. "We do
not want to be
at the moment side by
such a terrible sum as
this year." The plain,
fourth division was
break-even point was
to gates of 6,000. Is
the two must be
reality as well? He
by abuse of his
which undermines us
it is the
supporters who now
encourage him to
break free from the
psychology of losing
it is the real truth
Huddersfield Town in
their own level.

Martin

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The pull of
adventure
that is
making
young
singers
rek West

market economy could continue to operate in France once the left-wing programme was carried out. But the Communists were not satisfied. They were determined to nationalize the steel industry, the only important French oil company not already wholly owned by the state (Compagnie Française des Petroles), and the only major privately-owned French car firm (Peugeot-Citroën). The Socialists, it must be emphasized, did not reject these demands outright. They were prepared to give the state effective control of the steel industry by converting the massive existing state loans into voting shares, and in the final session of talks on Thursday night it appears that M. Mitterrand was also prepared to envisage a majority state holding in CFP and Peugeot-Citroën. But this last-minute concession was simply brushed aside by the Communist leader, M. Marchais, whose party had meanwhile been making a major issue of the full nationalization of all the subsidiary companies in which the groups to be nationalized had more than a fifty per cent stake.

By the end of the talks the Socialists and Left Radicals were convinced that the Communists were seeking not an agreement but a bust-up—an impression that seemed to be confirmed yesterday morning when the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* came out with a cartoon showing President Giscard d'Estaing congratulating

M. Mitterrand and the Left Radical leader, Al Fabre, on breaking off the talks. For the breakdown had occurred in the small hours of that very morning.

It may be that the Communists still do hope to reach an agreement later on, and that these brutal tactics are designed both to impress their supporters and to intimidate the Socialists into yet more concessions. But even if that is so, they must know that in the process they are damaging the left's chances of winning the election, for both the tactics themselves and the hoped-for concessions are likely to frighten middle-of-the-road voters away.

Some French commentators

are concluding that the French Communists now positively want not to win the election. The Kremlin, it seems, has let it be known discreetly that it wishes M. Giscard d'Estaing to remain in power, presumably because it fears the destabilizing effect a left-wing victory could have in both Western and Eastern Europe. The balance of evidence, however, does not suggest that French Communists any longer take their orders from the Kremlin. What it does suggest is that they did not embark on the strategy of left-wing unity to help the Socialist Party overtake them as the leading party of the left, and that they are prepared to wait to get into government until such time as they are sure that within government they will get the posts and the policies they want.

LIMITS OF PLEA BARGAINING

The meat of its findings well publicized in advance, and with the added cachet of having had an attempt made to stop its publication, *Negotiated Justice*, is now out, the book by Dr John Baldwin and Dr Michael McConville on their research into the reasons behind last minute pleas of guilty in the higher courts. Is it a valid piece of academic research or are its defects such that it cannot be considered research at all, as the Chairman of the Bar contended when urging that publication be stopped?

In view of the controversy three professors not connected with the project were asked to assess the research methodology used. They concluded that the work was "academically respectable". The Bar Council's objection is that the research was based entirely on the uncorroborated evidence and complaints of unidentified criminals, without the barristers involved being asked to confirm the veracity or otherwise of the convicted men's stories. That is a valid criticism and it must reduce confidence in the findings.

Nevertheless the study is not wholly invalidated. It is not the best possible research into the subject, but it is not useless either. Its broad conclusions are consistent with concerns already voiced on the subject by a number of other sources.

The authors interviewed 121 defendants in the Crown Court who intended to plead not guilty to charges against them but changed their minds at the last minute. Twenty-two of them said that they had pleaded guilty because of a plea-bargain—an offer made through counsel to the effect that if they pleaded guilty, they would receive lesser sentences than if they fought their cases and were convicted. Sixteen others said that although no specific deal had been offered they assumed that his choice of plea freely made?

Plea-bargaining can take a number of forms, some more objectionable than others. At one end of the scale, an understanding between prosecution and defence counsel that, where there is more than one charge, a plea of guilty on a lesser offence would be met by the dropping of a more serious charge, could be acceptable, provided the defendant is not unduly pressed into agreeing to the bargain if he really wishes to plead not guilty altogether.

At the other extreme, intervention by the judge in the plea-bargaining process is, in almost every instance, undesirable. It is unfortunate that the courts have not more strongly disapproved of communications between defence counsel and the trial judge during which the question of sentence on a guilty plea is discussed, even if only elliptically. A defendant being advised to plead guilty, knowing that his counsel has seen the judge, must often feel that a deal has been reached even if it is not spelled out and that the judge himself has decided on his guilt. Can it be said, in such circumstances, that his choice of plea freely made?

Both the courts and the governing bodies of the two branches of the legal profession have been lax in containing plea-bargaining and other practices putting excessive pressures on defendants to plead guilty. Inherently undesirable, unjust to defendants, and a blemish on the system of criminal justice such practices ought to be strictly limited.

The Government has indicated that it is ready to act arbitrarily in other ways besides export credits if it is a non-statutory policy. This is a liberal attitude that even the most tame MP must have been shocked by.

ALAN GREEN,
The Sunday
Suburb,
Blackburn,
Lancashire.
September 21.

From Mr W. R. van Straubenzee, MP for Wokingham (Conservative).

Sir, The work of Lord Houghton of Soverey in certain fields of social reform requires one to look with some care at his reasons for not approving of the giving of full diplomatic recognition by Britain to the Holy See.

However, he now reveals (7/6 Times, September 20) that the matter was considered by the Cabinet, of which he was a member, in 1963, and that the objections to the raising of our Minister to the rank of Ambassador "were so strong that it had to be dropped."

Having made this revelation Lord

Houghton owes it to us to say what these strong objections were. Some of us might want to be sure that they were not founded on the prejudice which comes so clearly through his letter.

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH TICHFIELD,

Bishop's House,

The Close,

Staffordshire.

September 20.

A SOUR TASTE FROM SUGAR

The French, who produce the biggest tonnage of beet sugar in the EEC and also have the biggest surplus for export, are reluctant to have their hands tied just when the first good sugar beet crop for several years is in prospect, and when the EEC faces the possibility of an overall surplus of two and a half and three million tons from the crop due to be harvested this autumn. That takes account of the 1.3 million tons of cane sugar, virtually all from developing Commonwealth countries, which the EEC has undertaken to import annually, at a price linked to EEC levels, from members of the Lome convention, to the understandable chagrin of the powerful French and Belgian sugar beet lobby. The Community deserves credit for agreeing in effect to perpetuate the old Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in the Lome convention. It would be a pity if this credit were to be dissipated by failure to take part in the Geneva negotiations with a realistic mandate.

The chief stumbling block to participation is the desire of producer countries to retain export quotas as the chief regulating mechanism of the new international agreement. The Nine, in particular France, believe that such quotas have

demonstrably failed to stabilize the market, and recommend the creation of a substantial buffer stock. The Americans appear to favour a blend of the two approaches. The question is what form of "parallel disciplines" as they are called, the Nine will be prepared to accept on their exports.

Since the 1974 crisis, when EEC funds massively subsidized the purchase of extra supplies for Britain, the Nine have agreed to stockpile up to a tenth of their annual production. They have also substantially increased the production quotas of member states covered by the EEC's two-tier system of guaranteed prices. The acreage planted had also increased. The large surplus bound to result eventually from these measures was at first masked by two indifferent crops. Now forecasts of a good crop ahead, and of a potential "sugar mountain", have increased fears among non-EEC producing countries that this large surplus will be dumped on the world market with the aid of the export subsidies of the common agricultural policy. The Nine should recognize that these fears are not groundless, and take steps to prevent any addition to the Community's agricultural scenery, with its butter and skimmed milk powder mountains and wine lake.

prepared to put up sufficient candidates can buy itself the cheapest television time in the land—two thirds of it on channels where such time cannot normally be bought at all.

One answer to your wish to protect the Liberals and other smaller parties represented in Parliament

is to provide adjustments to the deposit, dependent on such representation. But the present system is an outdated menace.

Yours faithfully,

E. R. J. ROLAND,

82a South Park Road, SW19.

Negotiated Justice is published by Martin Robertson at £5.85.

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Yours faithfully,

GIREVILLE JANNER,

House of Commons.

September 23.

Candidates' deposits

From Mr Greville Janner, QC, MP for Leicester, West (Labour).

Sir, The minuscule deposit does indeed make £4,500's worth of post-free propaganda a gift from the public to each candidate. But you omitted to mention that any party

can buy itself the cheapest television time in the land—two thirds of it on channels where such time cannot normally be bought at all.

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COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this morning reviewed the Ceremonial Parade at Royal Holloway College, Crawley, Lincolnshire.

Princess Margaret, Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Airs Robin Benson and Major The Lord Napier and Etrick.

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother will visit Buchan Meat Producers' factory at Turriff on October 19.

Princess Margaret will attend a luncheon in the Holiday Inn, Jersey, in aid of the Dockland Settlements, of which she is President, on October 9.

Princess Margaret will open the new maternity wing of Haslemere and District Hospital on October 18.

Princess Margaret will visit New York from October 24 to 28.

Prince Michael of Kent will be present at the SSAFA Ball at the Middle Temple on October 21.

A memorial service for Mr L. G. Pritchard, formerly Minister, will be held on October 14 at St James's Church, Piccadilly, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving in memory of Professor Sir Keith Seelig will be held in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, on Saturday, October 22, at 12 noon.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand is 56 tomorrow.

Birthdays today.

Mrs Sybilene Berriman, 45; Marshal of the RAF Sir William Dickson, 79; Sir Seymour Egerton, 62; Sir Robin Kinahan, 61; Sir John Laird, 93; Air Marshal Sir John Lapsey, 61; Sir Gilbert Rennie, 82; Professor Sir Owen Williams, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Smeeth, 62.

TOMORROW: Sir David Anderson, 82; Sir Robert Fairbairn, 67; Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood, 89; Sir David Hunt, 64; Professor Hugh Hunt, 66; Dr Eric Williams, 66; Sir Thomas Yates, 51.

Mayfield College transfer

Responsibility for running Mayfield College, East Sussex, the independent Roman Catholic school for boys, has been transferred from the Xaverian Brothers to Mayfield College Educational Trust.

Negotiations started 18 months ago and over the past year the school has been running under the new trust with a headmaster, Mr Gerald Hughes, appointed by them. The chairman of the trust is Mr Hellmut Karle, principal psychologist at Guy's Hospital, London, who has been the school's consultant educational psychologist for a decade.

St Clare's Hall

The Michaelmas term started yesterday with 301 students, including the first intake of international Baccalaureate candidates. Mr A. D. C. Petersen, the former Director General of the International Baccalaureate, has joined the governing body. The theatre workshop production will be on December 8 and the carol concert will be on December 11. Term ends on December 17.

Hospital honoured

The RAF Hospital, Elstree, which was set up to deal with wartime casualties, has had fifty anniversary stations in the Farnborough grand自由 of the city yesterday.

Church news

The Right Rev William Flagg, Bishop in Peru and Bolivia since 1973, is returning to England in the new year to become an assistant bishop in the diocese of Liverpool and Vicar of St Cyriac's, Edge Hill, and Christ Church, Kensington.

Other appointments include:

The Rev G. Barton, Rector of Wimborne with Stoford and Shipton with St George, diocese of Dorset, to Dorset Diocese, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev S. P. Carne-Rose, Rector of Linton with St. Edmund, diocese of Hereford and Worcester, to be Rector of Moseley with Halesowen, diocese of Birmingham.

The Rev M. J. Purdon, Vicar of Wimborne, to be Vicar of St Mary's, Hambleton, same diocese.

The Rev G. Parker, Rector of Wimborne, to be Vicar of St Edmund, Loddington Grange, diocese of Hereford and Worcester, to be Vicar of St Paul's, North.

The Rev N. Howells, Rector of Westbury with Wickham and Bruton, to be Vicar of St. Peter's, Southwick, same diocese.

The Rev G. A. Hubbard, Rector of St. Nicholas, Llanelli, diocese of St Davids, to be Vicar of St. John's, Carmarthen, same diocese.

The Rev E. S. Speare, curate of the united benefices of St. Philip and St. Andrew, Camborne, to be Vicar of St. Peter's, Wetherby, diocese of Leeds.

The Rev R. N. Seber, curate of St. Thomas with St. John, Gloucester, to be Vicar of St. John's, Gloucester, same diocese.

The Witness of EDITH BARFOOT

The Joyful Vocation to Suffering
Foreword by BASIL BLACKWELL
£125

Edith Barfoot spent seventy of her 87 years in suffering which successively deprived her of motion, sight, and ultimately of hearing.

Till the end of her life there was about her the radiance of joy. She lived intensely in the world of the spirit, which was for her the Fellowship of the Holy Spirit.

Saints or the more deceived?
Readers of this little book will not be left in two minds.

BASIL BLACKWELL · OXFORD

Will Anglicanism split over the ordination of women?

No Christian body is so prone to self-criticism as is the Anglican. No church is more ready to deliberate about the uncertainty of its future. Every now and then there occurs a crisis which makes Anglicans ask if Anglicanism can survive much longer. Twenty years ago it was the existence of the Church of South India which was causing this heart-searching, later it was the proposed scheme of union with the Methodists. At the moment it is the question of the ordination of women.

Anglicans are anxiously asking themselves, as they have so often asked in the past, whether the Anglican communion is not about to fall into its Catholic and its Protestant halves under the impact of this threat. They wonder whether Anglicanism is not in fact two incompatible elements insecurely stitched together, and now at last the stitching is coming undone. A compromise can only last for so long without the state's support.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F. Armand-Deville and Miss J. Hyde

The engagement is announced between Frédéric, son of M. Lionel Armand-Deville, of Maisiebois, Esse, France, and Rosemary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Guy Whealock, of Wenvoe, Monmouth.

Marriages

Mr G. S. Fish and Mrs G. Fish

The marriage took place in Chelsea on September 21 between Mr Graham Spence Fish and Mrs Geraldine Fish.

Mr J. A. Jones and Dr J. A. Scarr

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs John Jones, of Neath, and Judy, daughter of Dr and Mrs Cyril Scarr, of Fairlight, Totnes N.Z.

Mr J. C. I. Holland and Miss C. M. Cozens-Bardy

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs S. W. C. Holland, of Saltash, Norfolk, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Bruce Brudenell-Bardy and James Brudenell-Bardy.

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Mr A. Adcock and Miss M. L. Ligertwood

The marriage took place on September 17 at St Michael's Church, Milverton, Somerset, of Mr Andrew Adcock and Miss Maya Ligertwood. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Sarah Colman, Lentia Smith, Emma Ascrott, Alice Brudenell-Bardy and James Brudenell-Bardy.

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The marriage took place on September 17 at St Michael's Church, Milverton, Somerset, of Mr Andrew Adcock and Miss Maya Ligertwood. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Sarah Colman, Lentia Smith, Emma Ascrott, Alice Brudenell-Bardy and James Brudenell-Bardy.

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SPORT

Racing

Hawaiian Sound's ring of confidence

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

With the future in mind the Royal Lodge Stakes should be by far the most interesting race at Ascot this weekend. The field included Hawaiian Sound, who is reported to be Barry Hill's best two-year-old, better even than his stable-mate and galloping companion, Shirely Heights, judged on the way they ran at Sandown Park this month.

Both have the bearing of Shirley Heights, judged on the way they ran at Sandown Park this month.

While both are good, the measure of Julio Mariner if one takes a line through Tannen-

berg.

With Bob My Guess an absence

because of a bruised foot and both River Dame and Jelisby non-

starters for other reasons, the field

for this year's Royal Lodge Stakes

is likely to be very strong.

Hawaiian Sound will need to

be as good as both Hills

and Carson think he is if he is

to beat Bolak this afternoon. When

he won at Sandown Park, Bolak

beat Shirley Heights by two lengths.

Heights had finished

good third to Sexton Blake at

Newcastle. Hills is not a man who

is prone to leave much to guess-

work and until he is proved wrong

I think the world would be

reassured by Hawaiian

Sound and that of his work riders.

Actually, it is quite possible to

argue that Hawaiian Sound is a

good colt in the making quite

apart from what Hills and Carson

said about him. When you back

yard and looking experience

Hawaiian sound ran Ayrshire to

a head at Newcastle in June and

then he has finished

second to both the Gainsford

Race at York and the Mill Reed

Race at Newbury.

Hawaiian Sound has not been

seen in public since he won at

Newbury in July but I know that

his record is encouraging, that no less a

judge than Carson remarked after

one gallop that Hawaiian Sound

had just given him the best feel

that a three-year-old had given

him since he rode Crown Prince

in his work at Newmarket in 1971.

Against that background Hawaiian

Sound looks a good bet to beat

Bolak and Conte Santi this after-

noon whatever the form book

says.

Bolak has the bearing of Shirley

Heights, judged on the way they

ran at Sandown Park this month.

While Conte Santi appears to have

the measure of Julio Mariner if

one takes a line through Tannen-

berg.

With Bob My Guess an absence

because of a bruised foot and both

River Dame and Jelisby non-

starters for other reasons, the field

for this year's Royal Lodge Stakes

is likely to be very strong.

In June, Dolmestach finished strongly

to win the St James's Park Stakes

over today's course and distance.

Since then Dolmestach has

run well, won the 2000 Guineas

and the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes

at Ascot and then the 2000 Guineas

at Newbury.

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Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

IMF meeting to face Third World criticism of loan terms

compensatory financing facility—both set up on special soft terms.

According to these, have accounted for something like \$2,500m of Fund lending, but these schemes were originally seen as purely temporary measures.

In any case, the two special funds have not been anything like large enough to meet developing countries' needs and they have turned to turn to commercial banks.

Worries of the developing countries about the conditions on which they receive funds from the IMF are not likely to dampen their enthusiasm for a large increase in fund quotas or for an increase of \$40,000m—according to the Commonwealth position—in the capital of the World Bank.

It is improbable that anything like this can be agreed at the coming week's meetings. The Americans have made it clear that they will not approach Congress with a suggestion for bigger quotas until they have got approval for the United States contribution to the \$10,000m special Wintergreen Facility out of the way. This cannot happen until October.

Over the weekend there will be meetings of the two bodies which respectively run the IMF (the Interim Committee) and which represent the industrialized nations (the Group of Ten).

Mr Healey is hoping to be elected chairman of the interim committee tomorrow, but he has run into some opposition from the Dutch (who have their own candidate) and the Germans, who think he is too soft on developing nations.

The Vietnamese contract is largely erected and Mackie has recently been working overtime on shipments of the first machinery.

There is every sign that the Government's action will stir up many protests. Union leaders in Belfast are furious.

Malcolm Brown writes: Mackie made no attempt during the day to enlist the aid of the Confederation of British Industry, whose president Lord Watkinson, said earlier this week that he was prepared to fight the Government in public on behalf of any company unfairly put under pressure by government sanctions.

One contract affected is Mackie's £2.6m share of a £5.2m deal with Vietnam—in which it is in partnership with the Taylor Woodrow group and the City of London trading house United City Merchants—to erect and equip a jute mill and to train Vietnamese operating personnel.

The Vietnamese contract is well advanced. The factory is largely erected and Mackie has recently been working overtime on shipments of the first machinery.

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Mr Gordon Sambrook, who has been in charge of the BSC's personnel and social policy with the position of managing director for nearly two years. Dr David Grieves, director of industrial relations, is being promoted to managing director to succeed Mr Sambrook.

The appointments are seen as the most important to have been made by Sir Charles Willers, the corporation's chairman.

The commercial and social policy posts are perhaps the hardest within the steel industry at present in view of the three years of recession in steel demand which have plunged the BSC into financial crisis.

Discussions are taking place within the BSC at works and divisional level for considerable cost-cutting involving thousands of workers. Talks have been

going on for several months between Mr Sambrook and leaders of steel industry trades unions on terms for a new "steel contract".

Pay negotiations are due to start early in the new year and the corporation is anxious to be able to carry through some productivity deals and job restructuring.

Mr Waterstone has been in something of a "horror" as managing director for commercial affairs, facing a barrage of criticism over BSC's failure to deliver steel on time and competitively.

These have led in recent years to a steady erosion of the corporation's market share in

the United Kingdom, which it is now desperately trying to regain.

He has held the job for the past five years and there has been considerable within the industry for some time that Sir Charles (who worked with Mr Waterstone at the now defunct Industrial Reorganisation Corporation) has been contemplating a change.

Mr Waterstone becomes executive chairman of BSC Chemicals, one of the few profitable areas of the corporation, and will retain his seat on the board. Part of his task will be to coordinate the corporation's extensive involvement in North Sea oil and gas development.

Hanoi hint of aid in Mackie pay deal clash

By Business News Staff

James Mackie and Sons, the Belfast engineering company which has defied Government orders to renegotiate a 22 per cent pay deal, may be helped directly by the Vietnamese Government.

This emerged yesterday as the British Government announced it would no longer offer to give export credit guarantees to the company under its discretionary powers.

Two contracts would be directly affected: in Vietnam and Tasmania. But the Vietnamese Government in Hanoi is understood to be prepared to help Mackie to get around the problem.

The Whitehall sanction was imposed after determined efforts to persuade Mackie to renegotiate a recent pay settlement under which its 4,000 employees received increases averaging 22 per cent from August 1. The management subsequently refused a cut wages to comply with the non-statutory 10 per cent guideline.

Guarantees affected by the sanction are those extended under section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act of 1975. Section 2 cases are those overseas sales contracts which are uninsurable from a purely commercial point of view but which the Government deems should go ahead in the national interest.

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The effect on competition in the glass container industry, which is a substantial market with limited scope for imports, is the possibility that Rheeem could preclude Redfearn's position, since it is not itself in the same industry; the fact that both Redfearn's plants are in areas of high unemployment and post-takeover rationalization could lead to more whether Rheeem or Rockware would maintain Redfearn's investment programme.

Rheeem's position was considered yesterday in London by Mr Jim Risk, the president, in consultation with Morgan Grenfell, his merchant bank advisers.

He is now back in the United States taking to the parent company, City Investors of New York. Although looks likely to fight on and an announcement will be made later next week.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

One of the attractions, in theory, of arranging insurance through an insurance broker is that it costs no more than dealing direct with the insurance company, since the broker receives commission from the insurers on the business he places.

It is not always so straightforward, however. A few brokers have been getting extra income for themselves—by putting up the premium to their clients and keeping the increase (plus the commission to which they are entitled) without their clients being aware of it. Admittedly the number doing this may be small, but the practice should not exist at all.

There are two ways in which this trick has been operated. Sometimes, the premium shown on the insurance company's renewal notice has been altered by the broker. In other cases the broker has withheld the company's renewal notice and issued his own for the increased "premium".

Naturally, insurance companies are trying to stamp out the practice—which, thankfully, is not widespread. But it is not easy for them, as they do not see the documents which brokers send to their clients. Individual policy-holders can help, though.

Official notice

Some brokers, for certain classes of business, charge a specific fee, besides the commission they earn. Provided that is stated quite clearly, there is nothing underhand about it—although, naturally, many policy-holders may prefer to make arrangements which do not involve the payment of a fee in addition to what may seem to be a hefty premium.

The practice which must be stopped is putting a "mark-up" on the premium without in any way disclosing the fact.

Policy-holders can insist on receiving the official renewal notice from the insurers—which, in the case of motor insurance, has a temporary certificate of insurance on the back (although this has only limited value). A close watch could be made to see if the premium figures have been altered.

If in doubt, the company should be approached direct, so that it can investigate and, if necessary, take action.

Meanwhile, the new British Insurance Brokers Association could usefully take steps to ensure that none of its members inflates premiums in this way.

Credit

THE CHANGING COST OF CREDIT

Lender	Interest rate flat %	Interest rate true %	Length of loan
Bank overdraft	9-11	Usually under 1 year	
Bank personal loans	16.7	1-5 years	
Access	21	23.1	Unlimited
Barclaycard	24	26.8	Unlimited
Trustee Savings Bank	9	17.5	1 year
National Giro	10	19.8	1 year
Building societies	9.5*	25-30 years	
Finance houses	12-15	23-29	2-3 years
Inland Revenue	9	See text	
Insurance companies	12*	Unlimited	
Shop budget a/c	24	26.8	Unlimited

* Can be higher for larger loans.

When it pays you to borrow

Polonius's advice in Hamlet that you should "neither a lender nor a borrower be" was clearly the remark of someone who had not the faintest idea what inflation was all about.

Nowadays it is rank bad housekeeping to postpone a major purchase when it is a racing certainty that with double-figure inflation the cost will be 10 to 20 per cent higher in a year's time and when perhaps you can borrow at below this level.

Even the Access credit card operation is now shouting this simple message from the rooftops, arguing that it is usually cheaper to buy the cooker or whatever even at its fairly stiff rates of interest rather than save up and buy it some time later when the price has shot up.

In the last couple of weeks the scales have tipped, even more in the borrowers' favour with the high street banks' base rate falling in step with the ever shrinking Bank of England minimum lending rate to levels that we have not seen for at least five years.

Inflation, it is true, has also started to come down, but there is still a yawning gap between the two which makes credit purchases almost too good a proposition to pass by.

Nor is this the end of the good news. Borrowers are now likely to find that those who have money are almost falling over themselves to lend it.

But consumers are by and large still showing little inclination to step up their spending and this is leaving many economists perplexed as to why the "savings ratio"—the proportion of disposable income that is not spent at the end of the week—is set at an historically high level. One explanation is that there is an understandable reluctance to spend while unemployment is so high, but the squeeze on personal incomes from two years of wage restraint must also have taken its toll.

You may even be in the happy position of seeing a slightly grunted look in your bank manager's eyes as he strives to meet his head office's targets.

But rates have tumbled so far so quickly that all the various alternative borrowing sources have not caught up with each other yet, leaving some rates out of step. Anyone entering into a credit purchase today could find the cost much higher than it would be in a month's time, it said.

Certainly, that seems to be the case with personal loans from the major banks. Their rates were last adjusted down in the spring, since when bank base rates have fallen another couple of points to 7 per cent.

The true rate of interest—that is the actual amount you have to pay taking into account the fact that the balance of the loan is declining all the time—charged by the big four clearing houses is still 16.7 per cent on a two-year loan, although the Co-operative Bank offers marginally lower terms.

High as this may appear, there is a hidden advantage

Investment trusts

Are the institutions preparing to take a second bite at the investment trust cherry? The earlier promise of a revitalization in the sector faded away after a flurry of bid, merger and liquidation activity at the turn of the year.

The bid approach to Edinburgh & Dundee announced this week from an unnamed source, has, however, quickened pulses.

If it materializes it will be the single most significant event for a sector that has been sadly short of important initiatives in the past few years.

The sheer size of such a bid—Edinburgh & Dundee is capitalized at around £90m and is among the top 20 largest United Kingdom investment trusts—will dwarf the earlier takeovers of Standard Trust and Estates House. To put it in perspective, the amount removed from the investment trust sector's capitalization by the church of takeovers, mergers, liquidations and unitizations since the turn of the year was around £150m. The removal of Edinburgh &

Dundee alone would add another two thirds to this total.

A successful bid for Edinburgh & Dundee would be welcomed by almost everyone in the investment trust sector—except, perhaps, true-blue Scottish investment managers Baillie Gifford, slightly ashamed faced at the prospect of losing a third of its total quoted assets under management at a stroke.

Such an event could clearly sustain the rise in investment trust share prices seen over the past month, when the investment trust index has been galloping away at roughly twice the rate of the All Share index.

Over the past four weeks average discounts have narrowed from 33 per cent to 27 per cent as the sector closed the gap that had emerged between it and the rest of the market since the summer.

But we have, of course, been here before. In January the British Rail Pension Fund came out of the blue with a bid for Standard Trust. Like Edinburgh & Dundee it was firmly planted in the bosom of one of

the major fund management groups, in this case Touche Rennert. It looked impregnable to an outsider and hardly an obvious choice for a bidder given the numbers of good independent trusts around.

There followed several, mainly minor efforts at tidyng up the fringes of the sector. The other major event, the bid by Commercial Union for Estates House, can be regarded as a special case.

Estates House, constructed out of the old Lowson trust empire, was not particularly committed to maintaining itself as an investment trust in perpetuity—it was a temporary solution to realizing the Lowson assets for the benefit of shareholders.

But after that nothing very fundamental happened in the sector, despite the appearance of activity. The rise in share prices withered as swiftly as it came. From mid-May to mid-August they fell by over 10 per cent, while the rest of the market improved. Average dis-

counts increased although they did not widen to the point reached at the end of last year.

With the sharp recent rise the sector has been making up this lost ground. It is clear that, in a rising market, there is a floor somewhere in the region of 35 per cent, below which the discount will rarely be permitted to dwindle. But it is difficult to see the sector outperforming the market for very long, in the absence of some bid interest.

When all is said and done,

the only certain recipe for correcting the weakness of the investment trust market is a substantial reduction—the popular figure is £500m—in its capitalization.

The rump of the investment trust movement, which is to give it some credit, attempting to polish up its image, has shown little inclination to grasp this particular nettle.

It is clearly against the interests of the management companies to promote this course of action. But there is still the vague hope that outsiders, particularly the institutions, who

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So far the investment trust movement has set its face against the intruders. The British Rail Pension Fund was given the elbow by the more benevolent Prudential, much to the delight of Touche Rennert.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Sales still rising at optimistic Raybeck

Sales of Raybeck, the women's and men's wear retailer and manufacturers are "well ahead" of 1976-77 so far this year. Mr Ben Raven, chairman, writes in the annual report that he is confident of Raybeck's "sustained expansion", supported as it is "by an increased capital base and first class management".

Earlier this year, Raybeck took over John Stephen of London. This is a men's fashion retailing company with a concentration of trading units in London's West End.

Three of its shops are in Oxford Street. In this street alone, which is considered to be one of the finest shopping streets in the world, Raybeck now trades in eight units.

Before being taken over, Stephen was making losses. But the chairman expects it to turn quickly into profits this year and to make a "good contribution" in 1978-79.

Lord John Raybeck's men's wear retailing side, had "another very successful year". It opened further shop units in prime sites, including Eldon Square, Newcastle. Lord John has again started the current year "extremely well" and is continuing to benefit from the influx of tourists, particularly to Oxford Street.

The year to April 30 last was the thirteenth since Raybeck became a public company and it has raised profits every year.

Briefly

UK outlook poor for Helical Bar

This year Helical Bar will again be looking to Helical (Steel Stock), and Queenborough Steel to earn profits in "what must be another difficult year for the construction industry". This is said by Mr J. D. Spomer, chairman of the steel reinforcement group, in his annual statement.

From the Saudi Arabian company a return is expected in 1978-79. But there is little to look forward to from the construction industry in the first half of the current year. However, Helical Bar is well placed to take advantage of an upturn in demand.

MOBIL CORP. New York—Mobil Corporation's Mobil Holdings SA Luxembourg subsidiary plans to redeem its outstanding 10m% per cent 15-year bonds early, with a redemption price of 101.5. The bonds were issued in 1965. Reuter.

BABCOCK EUROBOND Babcock Nederland BV's 45m (US) convertible Eurobonds were priced at par with a coupon of 7.25% and lead manager, Orion Bank, said. The bonds, due 1992, are convertible into the ordinary stock of Babcock and Wilcox, the guarantor.

HILL SAMUEL IN S KOREA Group is taking a 20.5 per cent stake in a new South Korean merchant bank, Saehan Merchant Banking Corp. It will have 55 per cent Korean and 45 per cent non-Korean ownership.

CRAINE FRUEHAUF Board of Craine rejects offer from Fruehauf Corp. and demands documentation simultaneously, without first warning board.

AMALGAMATED STORES Mr F. Phillips has not exercised the option granted to him by his brother, Mr L. Phillips, in purchase 1m ordinary shares (6.4 per cent) and it has lapsed. The option has been taken up by Inter-European Import Ltd.

RANSOMES SIMS AND JEFFERIES Brand intends to redeem all outstanding 7.3% per cent floating rate stock on 31 Dec. 1977. Redemption price will be 101, and three months notice is being given to debenture stockholders.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank 7%

Consolidated Credits 8%

First London Secs. 7%

C. Hoare & Co. 7.7%

Lloyds Bank 7%

London & Mercantile 7%

Midland Bank 7%

Nat Westminster 7%

Rossmoor Accs. 7%

Shenley Trust 9%

TSB 7%

Williams and Glynn's 7%

Woolwich 7%

Woolwich 7.1%

over 100,000 £125,000, 7.3%

over 125,000 7.4%

over 150,000 7.5%

over 175,000 7.6%

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over 250,000 7.8%

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Stock Exchange Prices

Quiet end to the week

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept. 19. Dealings End, Sept. 30. § Contango Day, Oct. 3. Settlement Day, Oct. 11.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Weekend

Every time I see a ture or antique porcelain, by home that has been floodlighting or spotighting expertly lighted by them—and there is a vast architects, decorators or, in difference.

Do not worry about where the points and plugs are because these are easy to change or, better still, easy to make completely mobile with an extension lead—which anyone who can wire a plug can make in ten minutes. Buy the right gauge of flex—heavy, medium or light duty. Your electrician will know—heavy for heating, kettles, and similar appliances, and mostly, light duty flex for lighting—but do not then be tempted to run a kettle off it. Extension plugs are everywhere and I tend to buy the tough rubbery plastic ones in case they get trodden on. The ordinary plug goes on one end for switching into the point and the "floating" point, sealed, on the other.

Your floating point can be tucked behind furniture, under beds, or placed on high shelves—very useful for some and I have made sure that an arthritic relative has all her points at a height to save bending. You can use two or three-way adaptors in it as

with ordinary fixed points but do be careful not to over-load your current supply—your local electricity board office or electrician will advise you but you can at any rate avoid having everything in the house on all at once.

Here are some lighting accessories and fittings. Let me say that I have not included the more familiar table or standard lamps with which anyone who can wire a plug can make in ten minutes. Buy the right gauge of flex—heavy, medium or light duty. Your electrician will know—heavy for heating, kettles, and similar appliances, and mostly, light duty flex for lighting—but do not then be tempted to run a kettle off it. Extension plugs are everywhere and I tend to buy the tough rubbery plastic ones in case they get trodden on. The ordinary plug goes on one end for switching into the point and the "floating" point, sealed, on the other.

Your floating point can be tucked behind furniture, under beds, or placed on high shelves—very useful for some and I have made sure that an arthritic relative has all her points at a height to save bending. You can use two or three-way adaptors in it as

and cost under £5 from all branches of New Dimension. Very good value and very good components of any decor besides doing that they are intended to do, light up the reading or working environment.

The lighting consultant was that brilliant decorator and man of decor, Tony Larsen. In fact, New Dimension is going well since being taken over by Debenhams so we shall return to its new face again. Meanwhile, they have built up a basic range of lighting to which accessories, sliding tracks and other extras will be added later. Prices are from about £5 to £35 for a penthouse standard lamp, chandelier and very good value. Wall spots, are just over £6, table and standard lamps at reasonable prices between top and bottom. Look up your local director or write to the head office for the address of your nearest branch—New Dimension, Manor Road, West Ealing, London W13. Telephone 01-993 2900.

I do not have to tell most readers that the John Lewis shops and British Home

Sheila Black

can take weeks or even months.

The larger Boots stores have gone into lighting and may be worth a visit. I must confess that, to my mind, they have not yet acquired style but they are budget priced. I am told that a popular line is a parachute-shaped pendant lampshade with Snoopy hanging from the 9-cord harness. I would worry about this in a child's room because, in many shadows and soft lights, the poor Snoopy looks like a figure being hanged and that swinging shape on the cords might be frightening (£4.95).

Heals has a terrific department now, at all branches, but much of it is more expensive than you might like. Concord Lighting International consistently produces the best and widest range of modern lighting I have ever seen and the range is available at most good stores and leading shops. They do a very good little book on planning lighting covering all rooms in the house and, though featuring some of their own ideas and tracks, is a first-class advisory service—the address is Concord Lighting International, Rotaflex House, 241 City Road, London EC1P 1ET, or 24 Albert Street, Birmingham B4 7UD.

For strip lights, bath rooms, kitchens, desks and most places where you want purely functional pieces, send for the leaflet of Linolite, Pier Road, Feltham, Middlesex, and ask for your nearest stockist. Thorn, Philips and GEC are all good at lighting and will send leaflets from the London headquarters of each in St Martins Lane, WC2; Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2; and 1 Stanhope Gate, W1. None sell direct but can give you local stockists and are widely stocked. It is a good idea to sit down with diagrams, pictures and leaflets so that you can plan well.

Street lights and bracket-fixed lights are excellent for out-of-doors, whether on town houses or at the head of country driveways. They are not too cheap but cheaper than most and are very well made at R. A. Abbey of cast aluminium with brass fixing bolts and plastic reflectors which are readily detachable for bulb replacement. I can vouch for these which arrive weatherproofed but can be painted to suit your own decor. They have a couple of tall, imposing standard "street lights", modelled on the familiar Windsor types which are now fast disappearing from our streets. One is

more insect killers. Readers were worried about dealing with insects who fly in the same air as the problem here is that one person is bad. One reader who rescue moths and back in the garden shocked to know flies can get wheat and cereals to get crushed along grain or mixed breakfast cereal. giant grinders, the way of picking out so many factory food is extra care insects of all kinds particularly the fly they are not dead and I, having had all the risks, would all merchandise food manufacturers insect killers.

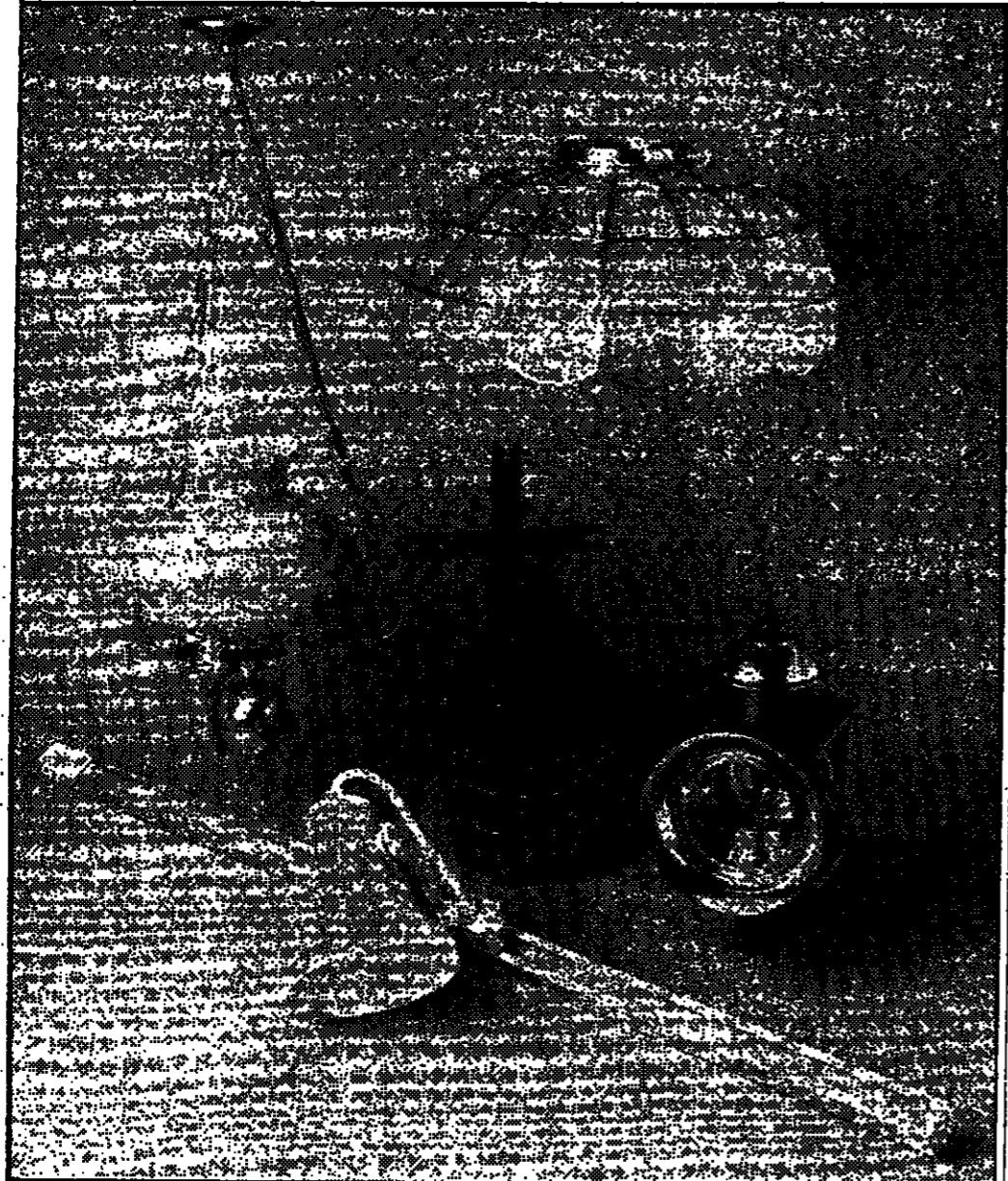
Flies—if you catch them and germs flies that come in the same place that they touch prefer execution of the species you have great like. What seems mixed up in the natural human misunderstanding pests can do to us. We are really killing self defence. This

There are about dozen firms specialising in bright-light catching insects which sell them. Many of them are death-dealing or solutions had a long career. Eastmead Electrical, Camberley, which most of what all say.

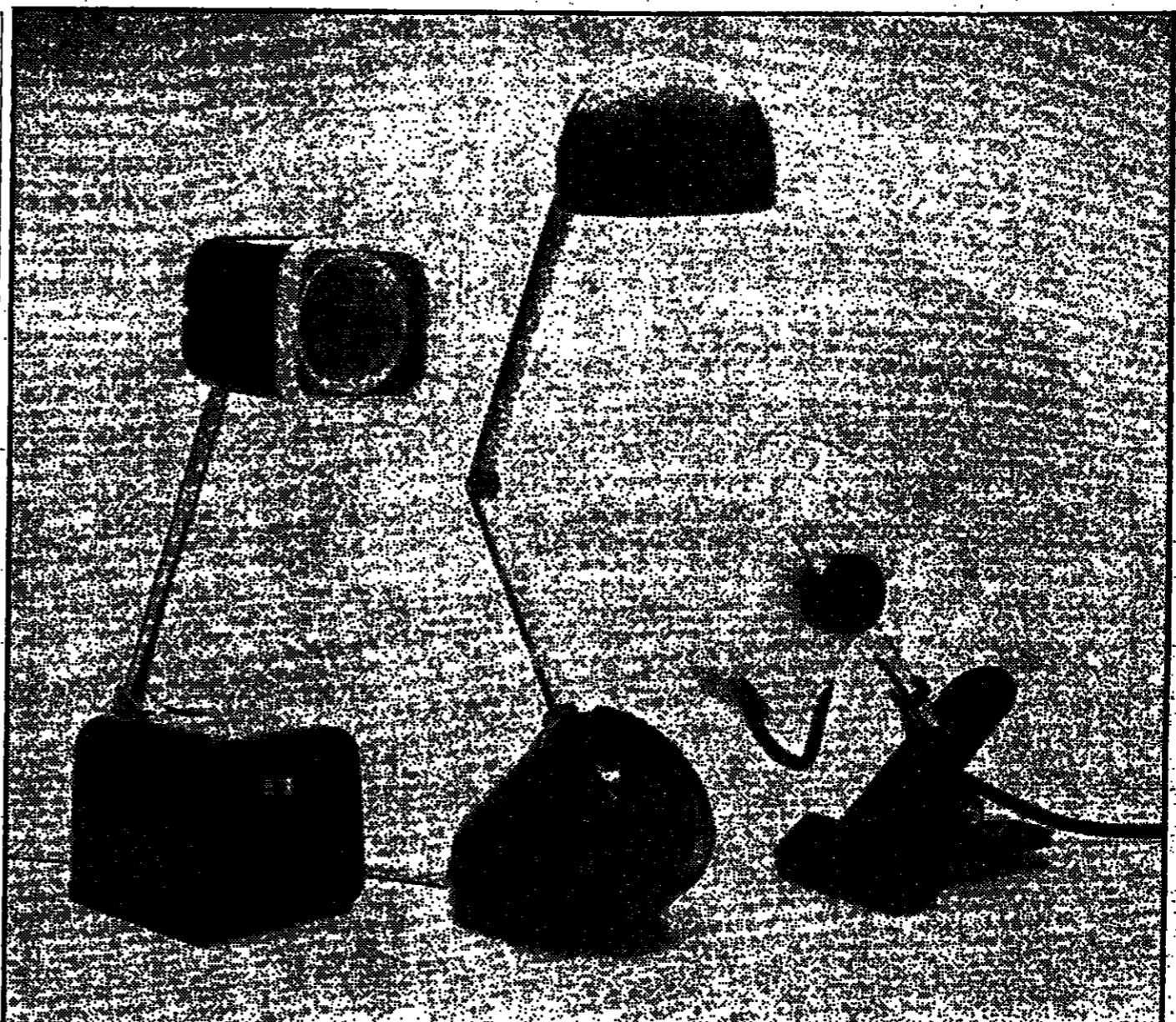
If these lights used only at night might not need a light output. When they are used at night past, the killers are used in work day and is on the future domestic market to be based. While models I featured page, which triggered the letters, work at night, they will so by day—the ultra-violet artificial must be greater than the environment sunny days. A can totally dark room. Flying pests and if they touch the Eastmead tells, reckon proper killer from 20 to 100 watts. Mark you, the equivalent a low amperage humans will not be if they touch it, although assured that they are sufficient shock not twice.

At present, the too high for domestic use, models will come in mead is working portable unit that is around £30 or less, based on years of expertise. So will the time. To read the retailers, starting with and Spencer, whose movements are protected killer or another, reassured about what food. The best have the lagers want and public trust, in better order fast give away some money.

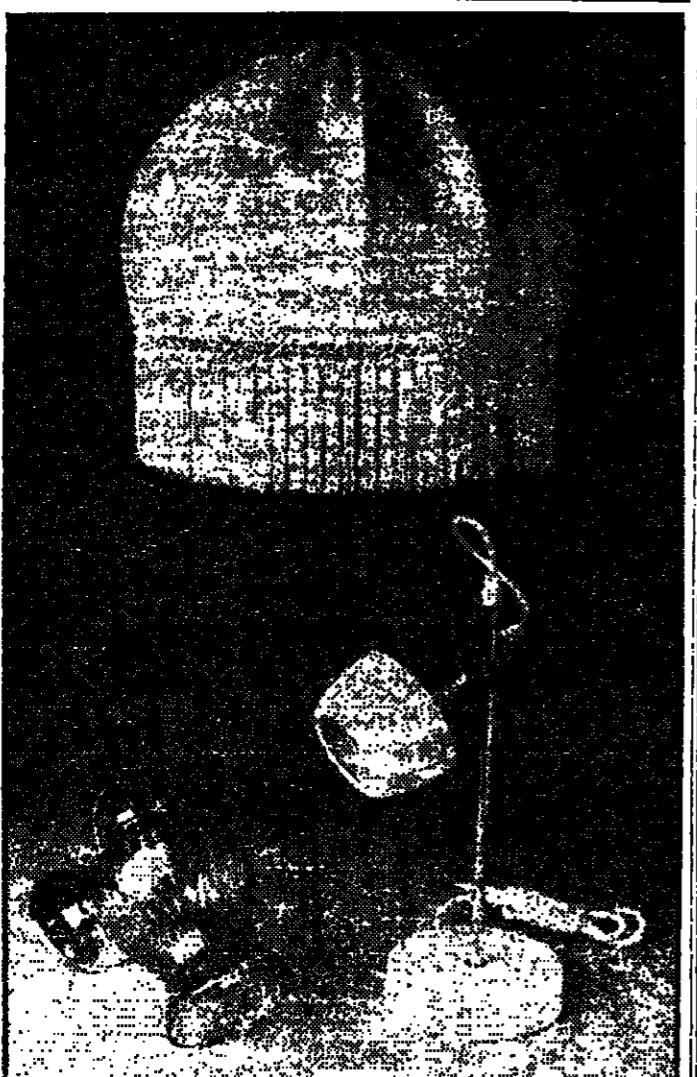
I'm sorry not to be console readers who save the flies but a cruel world and less killers deal death in a humane way possible.



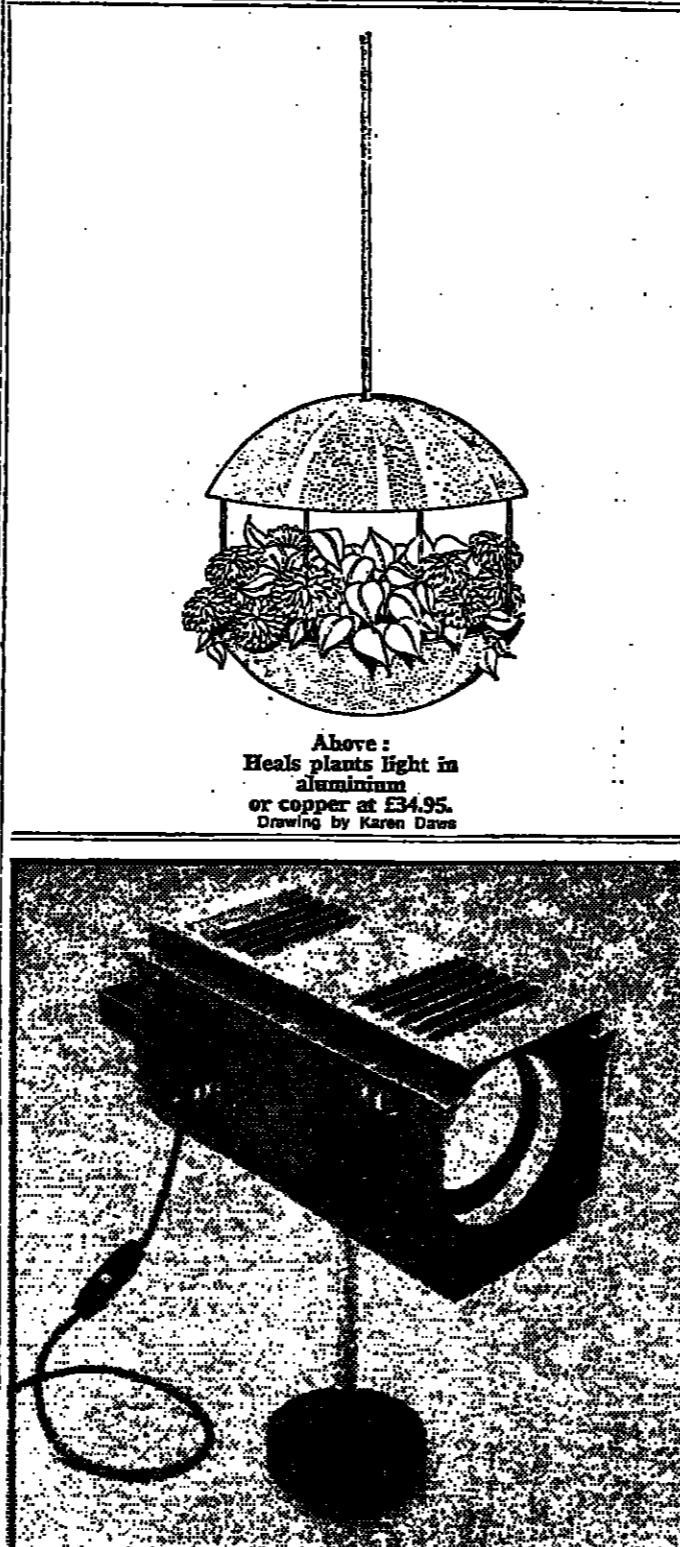
Above:
Brass oil-type lamp with floral dome shade (£12.50);
Capiz shell shade (£14);
Centre, outdoor lantern (£8); white spotlight with adaptor for track use, also in ochre, brown or red (£5);
and right, outdoor lantern (£8). All from British Home Stores.



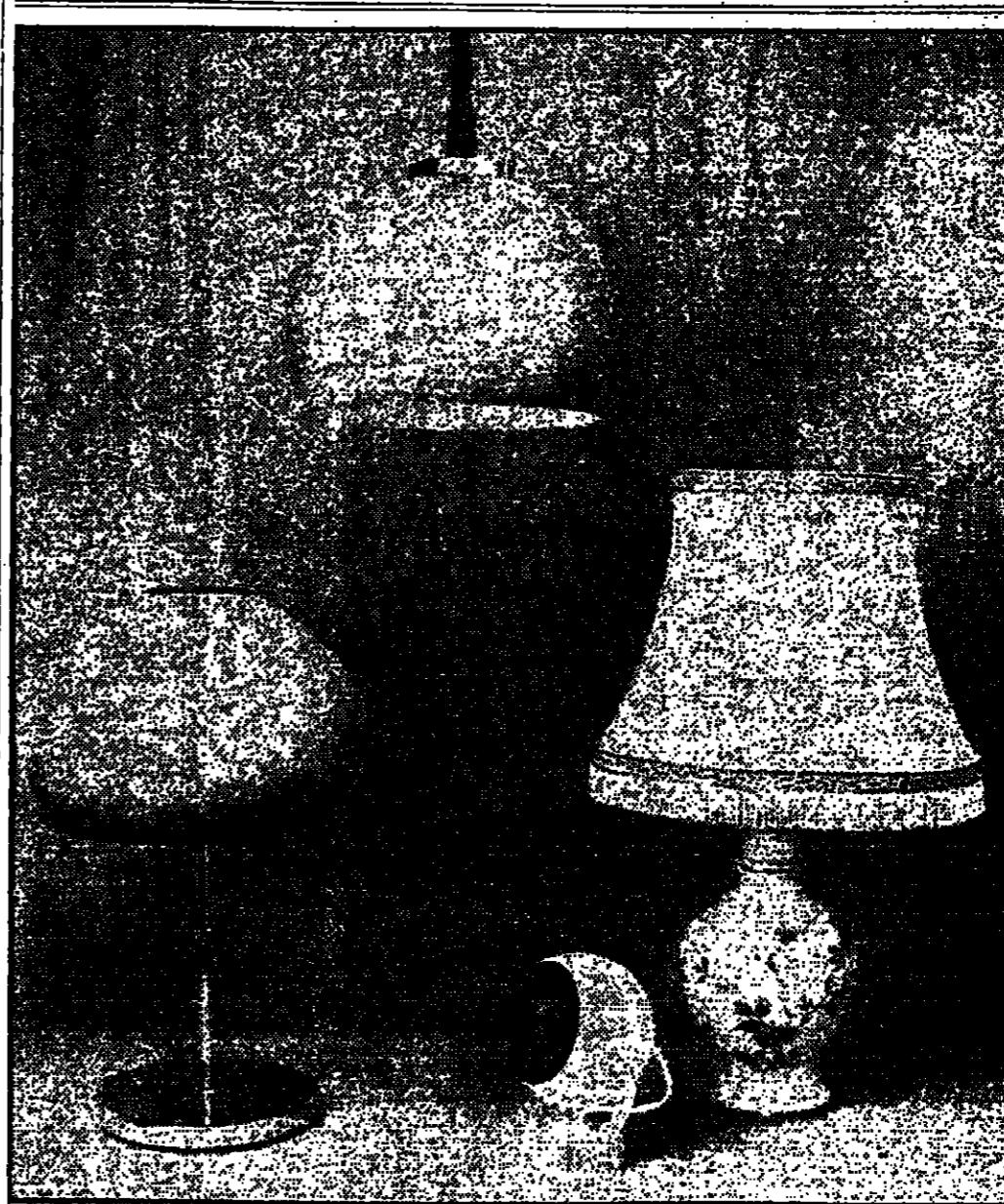
Above:
Two small desk lamps (about £15 and £18) and strong clip-on light at £9.50 all from Heals.
Photographs by Trevor Sutton



Above:
Amber wall bracket, washable nylon lacy pendant shade and table lamp all from Woolworths (£5, £3 and £7).



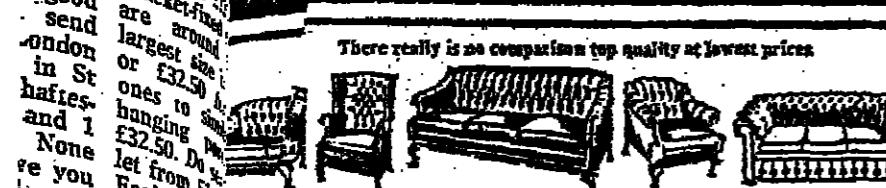
Above:
Heals plants light in aluminum or copper at £34.95.
Drawing by Karen Davies



Above:
At top, a rise and fall pendant shade in white, coffee or woodgrain (£12).
Smoky or white shaded table lamp (£11);
white eyeball spotlight (£4.25 also in ochre, brown or red);
(14) matching shades available. All from British Home Stores.

Right: A really illuminating and useful lamp that is smart in its functional, sturdy simplicity, like film or TV studio lighting. In white, black, red, yellow or green metal at £26. Wall mounted or standard lamps with one or two spots to match at £24, £29 and £50. Postage and packing £1.50 from Charles Hoffner, Sweden House, 146 West End Lane, London, NW6.

E & ARDEN



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Special Message to all Repro-Lovers!

Edmonton

the biggest collection of Reproduction Furniture assembled under one roof.

at prices that will deliberately undercut any of my competitors. So before you

leave home and talk to me for a deal unobtainable elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,

Karl Turner

"Repro furniture"

Yours sincerely,

Karl Turner

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Our world-famous furniture designed

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Special Offer now confirmed just

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15 superb top quality roses

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UNIQUE SUITES-GALORE!

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VISIT OUR FABULOUS SHOWROOMS

OF BEDROOMS, KITCHENS,

GARDENS, LIVING ROOMS,

GREAT DISCOUNT PRICES

THIS SUNDAY 25 SEPTEMBER

9.30 a.m.-2 p.m.

Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

TRADE DIRECT FURNITURE SERVICE

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IF THESE ARE USED ONLY AT

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Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for advertisements for the classified) is 12 noon, Friday, two days before publication. For all cancellations a copy of the original insertion by the advertiser. On any subsequent insertion, the cancellation, that number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret we cannot be responsible for more than one ad's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"Please is a name which I have chosen and which may appear and therefore may be used in my church—Psalm 64."

BIRTHS

DREWRY.—On 23rd September, at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, Edward and Christopher, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Drewry, 21, Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, and Dr. John Drewry, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Drewry.

HALL.—On 23rd September, at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and Anthony, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hall.

GODFREY.—On 23rd September, at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and Anthony, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Godfrey.

GOFF.—At St. Edmund's Hospital, Finsbury, a son, Andrew, of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Goff.

LEVY.—On 23rd September, Sheila, a daughter of Robert Levy.

MAGNUSON.—On 23rd September, at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and Anthony, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Magnuson.

DRUGER, JOE GERTSEN.—Beloved member who gave love our world, died on 23rd September.

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